Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863. NUMBER 53.

THE SPRINGFIELD MASS MEETING.

The Union Men of Illinois in Council.

GRAND RALLY FOR UNION, LIBERTY AND LAW.

A Vast Concourse of Prairie Loyalty.

The Speeches and Exercises of Yesterday.

FIRST DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, September 3, 1863.

The State capital looks like a hive in swarming time. The people are here in their might, and the highest anticipations of the most sanguine are realized in the numbers and spirit of the gathering. The war, which has educated the eyes of the public and reporters to a better estimate of crowds, by showing that it takes after all a good many men to make a thousand, has induced more caution in the hap-hazard statements of quantity in vast assemblages. In old times, reporters, aided by the "reliable persons" always at hand on such occasions, would have set this meeting down at from 50,000 to 75,000, and been borne out in the estimate by the larger share of those present. But we do these things better now. Thirty full regiments of men are quite a little army, more than most of your readers have seen together, but it is shaped to the evidence of those who have, that the great gathering to-day, which is in progress as I write, will reach from thirty to forty thousand loyal citizens of Illinois.

The meeting is in full tide at the Fair Grounds, where the audiences about the speakers' stands are acres in extent. And still (2 o'clock p. m.) they come—mounted men, heavily loaded farmers' wagons, and trains of monster length. So great is the crowd on the road that the Marshals find great difficulty in keeping order and preventing accidents.

While I write the wagons file past my window, loaded with people and decorated with flags. Bands are playing and the utmost enthusiasm prevails. Just now a train of fifty cars has arrived from the south by the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and two trains, in all fifty cars, which had been delayed by the bursting of a flue of a locomotive, are reported coming on the Great Western Railroad.

The Copperheads at their late Mass Meeting claimed 100,000 as the number present. It is conceded on all hands that the city was less thronged than it is to-day, and the estimate I give you is very nearly the truth, with no discount on it, as has come to be the rule in receiving it.

This morning at 9 o'clock the Aids and Assistant Marshals reported in front of the Court House, and a procession was formed there as well as it could be on account of the immense crowd. The line being drawn up on the east side of Sixth street. The order was as follows:

Chief Marshal, with two Aids.
Speakers.
Invited Guests.
State Officers.
Band.
Officers and Soldiers of the Army.
Citizens on foot.
Glee Club.
Citizens on horseback.
Vehicles.
Delegations.

The procession moved south on the east of Sixth street, to Douglas, east on Douglas to Seventh, south on Seventh to Cass, west on Cass to Sixth, north on the west side Sixth to Enos, west on Enos to Fifth, south on the east side of Fifth to Cook, west on Cook to Fourth, north on Fourth to Washington, west on Washington to the Fair Grounds.

On account of the vast crowd it was found almost impossible to get the procession to move in time, and it was fully 10 o'clock before the speaking commenced on the ground.

There were four principal stands as follows:

STAND No 1—S. M. Cullom, President, and Geo. W. Wiseman Secretary.

STAND No. 2—Col. John Dougherty, President, and Col. F. A. Eastman, Secretary.

STAND No. 3—Judge Mark Bangs, President, and J. P. Reynolds, Secretary.

STAND No. 4—This was the German stand.

The organization and proceedings will be noted more particularly by and bye.

A fifth stand, on the centre of the ground, was found necessary to accommodate the immense crowds.

From this stand various volunteer speakers addressed the people, and it had an immense crowd during the entire day.

Letters were read from each of the stands, from the President, Hon. Austin Blair, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and Hon. Daniel E. Dickinson.

[These letters were given in our last issue, with the exception of that of Hon. Austin Blair, which is appended.—Eds. TRIB.]

LETTER FROM GOV. BLAIR.

LANSING, August 29, 1863.

James Conkling, Esq., Chairman, &c., Springfield, Ill.:

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant was received here during my absence from the State, and has consequently remained unanswered until this time. It is unnecessary to state how deeply I sympathize with the movement of the Unconditional Union citizens of Illinois, "to cheer the patriot, encourage the Government, and strike terror into the hearts of traitors." It is a good time for the Unconditional Union people to assemble. Their cause is plainly approaching its final and complete triumph. The insolent and blood-stained fabric of government sought to be established by the rebellion totters to its fall. Only weakness and decrepitude appear where was boastfulness and the pride of conscious power a year ago. Illinois has a right to be proud of the grand part she has taken in the restoration of the Union. It only remains for her to complete by wise statesmanship what she has so gloriously begun in arms. I am sure that the people who have so gallantly sustained the Government upon its most memorable battlefields, will not consent to see the cluster of their victories dimmed and their well nigh gathered fruits cast away and lost at the polls. Neither can they honorably offer any terms to such as without cause have filled our land with mourning and blood. When the rebel Government has ceased to exist, and the people of the revolted States have laid down their arms and cry for quarter, then, and not before, can the Government of the United States either with dignity or justice listen to them.

My duties at home will prevent my acceptance of your invitation to be present at the great Mass Meeting at Springfield on the 3d of September next, but my whole heart is with the Union men of Illinois in their struggle against the enemies of our incomparable Government. They deserve victory and will achieve it. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN BLAIR.

The following dispatch from Hon. Benj. F. Butler, was also read.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER'S DISPATCH.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 3, 1863.

To Hon. James C. Conkling:

Your dispatch, inviting me to attend the Springfield Mass Convention, has been received, just as I had returned from a journey.

I should be glad to meet my brethren of the Northwest upon the momentous questions of the present and the future.

The rebellious States exist only by the surprise and weakness of the General Government. Compromises are impossible, save between equals in rights. Re-organization or reconstruction is alone useful when the vicious parts are to be left out. Amnesties are for individuals, not for organized communities.

Therefore prosecute the war. Bring every part of the country into submission to the laws of the United States. Then there will be no place for rebellion, no parties for compromises, no occasion for reconstruction, and clemency may be shown and amnesties offered to individual citizens who desire them. Is there any other way to restore the Union? (Signed) B. F. BUTLER.

When I left the ground, Gen. McClernand, Gen. Oglesby and Senator Chandler were addressing the multitude from different stands. A volunteer speaker was also speaking from the stand in the center of the area. Where the crowds that have arrived since morning find room, I have no idea, as the city is now full.

The Sangamon procession, with two brass bands, is parading the streets. There is also a procession from Carlinville, a feature of which is an immense wagon drawn by six white horses and containing thirty-six ladies, all in white, all of whom are waving Union flags. The crowds are cheering them most enthusiastically.

The Copperheads concede that we have "laid them out clean."

This demonstration has gladdened the heart of every Union man present, and correspondingly cowed the Copperheads.

HON. I. N. ARNOLD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Arnold of Chicago, spoke as follows:

I congratulate you fellow citizens upon the opening of the Mississippi to your commerce, and congratulate you that no rebel flag floats over the great Father of Waters.

I congratulate you that Illinois soldiers have done so much to accomplish this result; I congratulate you that the backbone of the rebellion is broken, the Copperhead Confederacy is cut in two, and that it was the gallant and ever to be remembered sons of Illinois and the Northwest by which the glorious work has been done. Many of you to-day will recall the great speech of Abraham Lincoln, uttered in this city in 1858, in which he electrified the nation:

A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe the Government cannot permanently endure half slave and half free.

I do not expect the Union to be *dissolved*. I don't expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will *cease to be divided*.

It will either become *all* one thing or *all* the other.

Either the *opponents* of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its *advocates* will push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South.

[*Speech of Hon. Abraham Lincoln at the Illinois Republican State Convention at Springfield, June 16, 1858.*]

Little did he dream that the truth of his words was to be so wonderfully illustrated. Little did he anticipate that we were then on the eve of so terrible a struggle between liberty and slavery. Liberty triumphant at the ballot-box in 1860. Since then freedom has made rapid advance, particularly in the territories. The capital is redeemed. Missouri is free. Western Virginia is free. Maryland, Tennessee and Louisiana are ready to emancipate. Slavery is abolished by the proclamation of freedom and the confiscation laws in all the rebel States, needing but our arms to carry them into practical application. This is the condition to-day.

When in 1845, Abraham Lincoln uttered the doctrines—the truthful sentiments I have quoted, "that liberty and slavery could not permanently exist together, that we should become all free or all slave," he did not dream of any but a moral conflict, a conflict in which the weapons of liberty should be free speech, and free press, the church and the school house, he expected to fight strong with the ballot, and not hinder and halt. He believed

"There is a weapon firmer set,
And better than the bayonet;
A weapon that comes down as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes the freeman's will
As lightnings do the will of God."

Slavery drew the sword—let it perish by the sword. Having plunged the nation into war, let it perish by the laws of war. And now, fellow citizens, if you wish to compute the price the American people have paid for the existence of slavery, turn over the pages of this terrible war; the millions of expenditures, the thousands of lives, the anguish and suffering, the desolation. These are what we suffer because slavery exists. Let the accursed institution die! Tolerated by the powers of the Government it commenced very early a struggle for existence—then for power, until it set itself up as the master of the Government. It demanded additional territory for its expansion. It broke down the barriers of the Missouri Compromise.

As early as 1820 it declared open and implacable war with freedom. It demanded the control of the Federal Government and obtained and kept it. Finding it could not live in the broad blaze of her "discretion" it suppressed liberty of speech and freedom of the press, by hangings and lynchings. In 1833 it broke out in open rebellion under Colonel Hayne. The venomous traitor Copperhead was then scotched, not killed, under the heel of Old Hickory.

The recent cowardly, ferocious, and savage outrage at Lawrence was the climax of the barbarities, which have marked the history of the slave power in this country before and since the rebellion. Before the war they lynched, hung, assassinated the friends of liberty; since the rebellion the traitors have poisoned their wells and springs to murder war-worn soldiers. The cup of hospitality in slaveholders has been too often the cup of death to the too confiding soldier. They have murdered prisoners on the field of battle, and worn the bones of the dead as trophies and ornaments; they have assassinated wounded officers in the ambulance and hospital. They have rounded off their climax of infamy by the indiscriminate murder of "unarmed" men at Lawrence. This is the chivalry reduced by slave training.

Perish forever the institution which converts Americans into barbarians.

For myself, I am for the destruction, absolute and entire, of this curse to my country and disgrace to humanity, human slavery. How can slavery be most speedily and effectually destroyed? First crush and destroy the armies fighting for its existence. Overturn that traitorous organization, which has slavery as its corner stone.

Second, stand by the Proclamation of Freedom. Thank God, the President stands firm. Lincoln will take no step backwards in this contest for liberty and the Union.

I assert that slavery has, with rare exceptions, if any, no legal existence in the rebel States they are free by the President's Proclamation.

Third, the slave of every rebel, of all who give aid to rebels, is free by the confiscation act of the last Congress.

Fourth, all slaves who join the Union cause, or in any way aid the Government, together with their wives and children, receive liberty as the reward for their services.

Let the Proclamation and these laws be enforced, and slavery practically ceases to exist. I could go one step further. The existence of slavery is incompatible with the peaceful existence of the nation. The rebel States have placed themselves in the relation of public enemies to the Government. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that they occupy that position. Congress then has the clear right to pass such laws for the Government of the rebel States as its public safety requires. Let, then, Congress abolish the remnants of slavery in the rebel States, and prohibit its existence forever, and then the glorious consummation will have been achieved. This is the great work the American people have to do. This is a contest between liberty and slavery, between Christian civilization and barbarism.

God speed the hour when there shall be no slave beneath the American flag. Let us have indemnity for the past, and security for the future by the destruction of the cause of the war.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3, 1863.

The additional crowds from the various railroads have swelled the number to gigantic proportions. The Democratic meeting of the 17th was not one-third as large, and the enthusiasm of this also is far ahead of that. The cheers for the Union, the President, the Proclamation, his letter, &c., were deafening. Every sentiment looking to the suppression of the rebellion and the extinction of slavery was most enthusiastically applauded.

General Oglesby's and Governor Yates' speeches were most effective, the people actually rose up against the gallant General and cheered him again and again.

I never saw a people worked up to such a state of enthusiasm. Gen. Prentiss also made a very effective speech. Every allusion to our brave volunteers was received with peals of applause. When it was announced that Gov. Yates was about to speak at stand No. 1, the rush of the crowd to it was positively frightful, while the impassioned fervor of the Governor's appeals to sustain the flag and the boys who fight under it aroused the people to a pitch of frenzy.

Gen. Oglesby's appeal to the crowd to swear to pledge their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor, their blood and the blood of their children to the cause, caused a scene rarely if ever witnessed at a public meeting. The people rose, and with uplifted hands made oath to do so.

It was found necessary to have stand No. 5, at which Hon. M. P. Sweet, of Stevenson, was Chairman, and Hon. Samuel Parks, Secretary. Speeches were made at this stand by Messrs. Sweet, J. D. Ward, of Chicago, Gen. Farnsworth, Capt. Taft, and Judge Bangs. Speeches were made at other stands by Messrs. E. C. Ingersoll, Ketchum, Hawkins, Maj. Hunter, Col. Dougherty, Hon. I. N. Arnold, and a host of others.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at all the stands:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this unholy rebellion was commenced without any justifiable cause; that it has been maintained in violation of every principle of justice and humanity, and that it is the duty of the Government to suppress it, by the use of every constitutional means within its power.

Resolved, That we will lay aside all party questions, forget all party prejudices, and devote ourselves unreservedly to the support of the Government until the rebellion shall be finally and forever crushed.

Resolved, That whatever may die, the Union shall live to perpetuate Civil Liberty; whatever shall perish, the Government shall survive in all its constitutional integrity; whatever else may be destroyed, the nation shall be preserved in its territorial unity; and to this end we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That the strength of our Government consists in the respect of the people for the laws and its constituted authorities, and whoever opposes the execution of the laws, whether by open rebellion, as in the disloyal States, or by secret combinations, as in the loyal States, or teaches others so to do, is an enemy to Republican Liberty.

Resolved, That the recent successes of our army and navy form a glorious record upon the page of history; that our gallant soldiers have won for themselves imperishable renown; that their victories indicate a speedy overthrow of the rebellion, and strengthen our confidence in the wisdom and efficiency of the Government.

Resolved, That the course of that portion of the Democratic party, who have not forgotten the dying injunction of Stephen A. Douglas, and who have in the hour of our Country's trouble, nobly rallied to its standard, and who have placed their country and its destiny above and beyond mere partisan success, meets our hearty and patriotic admiration, and their services will live in the memory of a grateful people, so long as Constitutional Liberty shall remain.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the thousands of wounded heroes, to the multitude of widows and orphans who are scattered over the land, in consequence of this unholy rebellion, and we assure them that a grateful country will remember them in the hour of their necessity and disaster, as well as cherish the memory of the gallant dead.

Resolved, That in view of the extraordinary difficulties and embarrassments, which have environed our National and State affairs, during the present atrocious rebellion, the efforts of the constituted authorities of our National and State government commend themselves to our highest respect, for the zeal, ability and fidelity with which they have been marked.

The following resolutions were also offered at the different stands by Gen. Oglesby, Judge Bangs, E. C. Ingersoll, and Joseph K. C. Forest:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse and sustain the official course of our noble Governor, Richard Yates, during this the most trying period in the history of our country; that we honor him for his undeviating devotion to the Union, his present support of the efforts of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, and commend him for his care and attention to the wants of the Illinois soldiers. Future generations will point to his administration as the most glorious one which the history of our State presents.

Resolved, That we heartily and unqualifiedly endorse the principles and policy of the letter of the President, Abraham Lincoln, which has been read to this meeting to-day. We recognize in it additional evidence of his devotion to freedom and the ultimate re-union and salvation of the country.

These two resolutions were passed amid shouts of applause and cries of "good," "good"—the people rising and giving three times three cheers for the President and the Governor.

The following resolution was offered by E. C. Ingersoll, and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the further offensive prosecution of this war, because we believe it the only way in which to crush out this rebellion, and because we do not believe that its further offensive prosecution tends to anarchy or misrule, but to the speedy overthrow of the rebellion and the permanent establishment of the Government, and an honorable peace.

The following resolution was also offered by General Farnsworth at stand No. 1, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamation of the President is, in the opinion of this meeting, both legal and constitutional and cannot be either rescinded or withdrawn, nor can the slaves emancipated by it be again reduced to slavery.

In the evening the people poured into the city from the Fair Grounds in streams, through clouds of dust, but some stayed upon the ground all night. The fields in the vicinity of the Fair Grounds are filled with people and their teams, camped out.

The city is now decorated with flags and banners in every street, and filled with a dense mass of people, shouting for Lincoln, for the Union, for Yates, Oglesby, Prentiss, Haynie, Logan, McClernand, &c. In fact, the whole affair is pronounced one of the most successful love feasts that has ever come off in the West.

The Germans had a largely attended mass meeting, which was addressed by Hon. H. Goedking of St. Clair county, Emile Petrasius of St. Louis, Hon. Caspar Butz of Cook county, and Hubert of St. Clair.

The Committee of Resolutions of delegates from numerous counties, through their Chairman, C. Butz of Cook, reported the following resolutions, *adopted at a Mass Meeting in Springfield, composed of German citizens from all parts of the State.* First—Recognizing that there can be but one issue now in our present gigantic struggle for the triumph of human liberty, the perpetual misfortune of our great country, we hereby declare.

The great majority of the German citizens have always upheld and adhered to the doctrine once promulgated by Abraham Lincoln, now President of the United States, that this Union cannot endure half free and half slave.

We believe that every friend of liberty in every country is watching the issue of our heroic struggle against the slaveholders' rebellion, with the fervent wish and the joyful expectation that liberty will ultimately triumph, and that our regenerated Union will be a Union of free States.

We are conscious that the so called German element has greatly contributed towards the glorious successes which thus far our arms have achieved. German valor has shone conspicuously in many a battle field.

The German-born soldier and the defender of his country born on this side of the Atlantic, have in many instances been laid side by side in the common grave. The bond of unity between the two nationalities has been cemented on the field of carnage, and has been baptized in the blood of our noblest martyrs.

We trust that it will endure forever, if, in the common glory, we do not forget our common duties.

We, therefore, demand of our Administration a fixed, immovable, unalterable and vigorous policy in regard to the conduct of the war.

We regard President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation as a finality never to be revoked or abrogated, and we call upon Congress to give it their unqualified sanction.

Bearing an equal part of the common burden in blood, as well as in treasure, we demand that our voice should be heard and considered by the great Union Party to which the salvation of the country is entrusted, and of which we are among the most earnest and most zealous members.

There are grievances of which we as well as the whole country have recently complained. May we hope that common dangers, the remembrance of our united efforts and a sense of justice, will speedily take away every reason of complaint. The sacking of Lawrence has shown in too horrid a picture of what cruelty the myrmidons of slavery are capable. We trust that the tombstones of the unhappy victims will also be the tombstones of the so-called border state policy and its pernicious measures, and that the noble band of Missouri freemen, foremost among whom are the German citizens, will at last receive that official support which has been too long denied them.

Again asserting our unswerving fidelity to the cause of human liberty and a free Union, we pledge ourselves to sustain our Government in all its efforts to crush the slaveholders' rebellion, and in all its endeavors to defend the Union against any enemy, foreign or domestic.

After the adoption of the resolutions, a set of addresses, offered by Sharon Tindale, Esq., of St. Clair county, were also adopted. They will be reported hereafter.

In the afternoon, speeches were also made by Messrs. Lane, Trumbull, Col. Dougherty and Gen. Haynie.

The great speeches of the day were those of Gen. Oglesby, Gov. Yates, E. C. Ingersoll and Gen. Prentiss.

The closing scenes are now being enacted; Fire works, a torch light procession, illumination of many private buildings by Chinese lanterns, salutes from cannon, speeches at three stands in the public square, etc.

The streets are literally packed with people. Governor Yates is receiving his friends and fellow-citizens at the executive mansion, while the houses of all the Union people are full to overflowing.

It is impossible to send even a synopsis of the numerous speeches made. They will be forwarded by express, or by the reporters present, to-night. Every Union man is congratulating himself to-night that one of the most successful political demonstrations ever made in the West came off to-day. It cannot but have a most important bearing upon the conduct of the war.

FROM KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—Three thousand dollars has been contributed, by the citizens of this city, for the benefit of the Lawrence sufferers, and one thousand from Union League, which was sent up immediately after the massacre.

General Ewing's Order No. 11 is producing a good effect—a number of rebel sympathizers are leaving daily.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Latest from Gen. Meade and His Army.

A WEB-FOOTED CAVALRY MAN.

Gen. Kilpatrick Wins a Naval Battle.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1863.

Recent news from the army of the Potomac indicates no movement for the present. Lee cannot assume the offensive, and is evidently waiting the result of Burnside's expedition into East Tennessee, Rosecrans' assault on Chattanooga and Gilmore's attack on Charleston.

If they are successful he will be in a condition to make the best terms of surrender with Gen. Meade he can get.

A distinguished editor from the front, says the health of the army is excellent. Everything is cheerful and confident. Gen. Meade is the same unostentatious gentleman as when he was in the private walks of life.

Everything about his quarters indicates republican simplicity and thoroughness. He has the undiminished confidence of all, and the battle of Gettysburg, fought by 58,000 men against 90,000, will not be tarnished by any want of thoughtful care on his part.

Naval and military expeditions were sent down to recapture the gunboats Satellite and Reliance, on the Rappahannock. The military force was under General Kilpatrick, and consisted of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. It was arranged for the naval force of gunboats and iron clads to ascend the river to co-operate with the land force. By some misunderstanding the gunboats did not come to time.

Gen. Kilpatrick advanced alone and succeeded in sinking the Satellite, and reducing the Reliance with shells to a mere wreck. Had the gunboats been present, the boats could easily have been retaken. The enemy ran away from them as soon as our guns opened on them.

Gen. Kilpatrick reached King George's Court House on Tuesday evening and drove in the rebel pickets.

A rebel brigade, under Col. Low, fled at the first approach of our cavalry, by means of flatboats. Had they stood fight they would probably have been captured.

Waiting several hours for gunboats, a fire was opened on the Satellite across the river, and she soon sunk, but the Reliance being moved out of range, could only be crippled. But for the slowness of the naval authorities, both vessels might have been taken undamaged. This achievement is considered remarkable for cavalry to perform, to the great chagrin of "Gideon's band."

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The *Herald's* Washington special states: Reports are circulating of flanking movements by Lee and extensive cavalry demonstrations, for which there is no foundation other than that of some small rebel demonstrations on the Lower Rappahannock. There is no prospect of an immediate movement of either army. No doubt a large force of rebels are below Fredericksburg, north of the Rappahannock.

White's cavalry still infest Loudon county and the northern portion of Fairfax. Three hundred rebel infantry are at Snicker's Gap, actively enforcing the conscription. A small squad of rebel cavalry crossed at Edward's Ferry yesterday, but did but little damage. Our cavalry have made several captures within a few days, and are energetically pursuing the rebels. The reported capture of 100 sutlers' wagons is untrue.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says: The rebels who crossed at Edward's Ferry captured a number of cattle, but were unable to get them over the Potomac, and abandoned them in the woods.

Contrabands persist in stating that Lee is about making a movement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The expedition sent up the Rappahannock, to recapture the gunboats Satellite and Reliance, were unsuccessful, being unable, in consequence of the low water, to get higher up than Port Conway. Before the arrival of the seamen of the Satellite arrived here to-day, having made his escape while on the way to Richmond. He represented that the expedition numbering between four and five hundred rebels, consisting in part of the same force which captured the two boats, left the neighborhood of Port Royal on Tuesday, for the Potomac, for the purpose of capturing some of our vessels.

A party of cavalry is with them, who have been seen lately, about Mathias and other Points on the river.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 3, 1863.

The State Board of Equalization has about completed its business, and will adjourn to-morrow.

The basis of equalization as reported by the Committee and sent to you yesterday was adopted this morning after some discussion and talk upon the inequalities of the following resolution, which was also adopted.

Resolved, That the assessed valuation of the city and village lots, according to the last returns from the several counties, shall be the equalized value.

Resolved, That there is added to or deducted from the aggregate valuation of the real estate, including village and city real property, as equalized by the County Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties, such per centage as shall make the total aggregate of all real property in each county equal to the total value of all real property as equalized by the State Board.

A recruiting party from the 4th Wisconsin regiment, now at Baton Rouge, arrived here to-day. They bring warm praise of Wisconsin soldiers from high quarters, coupled with a strong desire to have more of them. This regiment, now transferred to cavalry, is a good one to enlist in.

By conversation with Senators here from different parts of the State, and from other sources of information, I judge that the damage to crops in this State by frost is not very serious. Vines and buckwheat have suffered badly. Corn in river valleys and other low lands is considerably damaged, but not half the fields in the State have been touched at all, and there is less than a quarter where the grain will not harden well.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3, 1863.

Yesterday about noon a force of rebel guerrillas, to the number of about sixty, entered Flemingsburg, Ky., some seventeen miles from Maysville. They immediately proceeded to the bank, and, after breaking it open, stole from it the sum of $300. The greater portion of the funds of the bank had been hidden. They also plundered several stores, and deprived some of the citizens of their pocket books. The news reached Maysville yesterday afternoon, creating considerable consternation among those who were unacquainted with the extent of the rebel force.

The guerrillas are supposed to be a portion of the command of the traitor John S. Williams. Should they think proper to come further North they may be cut off by the large cavalry force now in quarters at Mount Sterling.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1863.

Washington appears to be affected with all sorts of rumors about Lee's advance, and the blockading of the Potomac. I am informed by a conductor that no body shows that place seems at all frightened.

It is stated that if President Lincoln issues a proclamation on the future of the rebellion, it will be to hold out the olive branch to the soldiers of the rebel army, and ask them to return to their respective States, and leave the leaders in the hands of the Government, to be disposed of as may be thought beneficial to posterity.

Quartermaster General Meigs, and Ripley, old chief of ordnance, and Surgeon General Hammond, have been removed, by Secretary Stanton. A number of lesser lights have been eclipsed in consequence.

There are over one thousand sick and wounded rebels at the army hospital at Chester. Two rebel officers, having recovered from their wounds, escaped. They were aided by one or two Philadelphia sympathizers. The wards wherein the rebel officers generally are located has been nicely carpeted by disloyal men and women.

All the luxuries of life are taken to that hospital by the sympathizing friends of the rebels.

There is not one word from Charleston. Not a letter is permitted to come from the army or navy.

The report that the draft was not to be enforced in the State of Ohio is untrue. The draft will not be enforced west of Pennsylvania until it is finished in the eastern part of the country.

After that it will be enforced in all the Western States. It is estimated that one-third of the draft of the first class will yield one hundred thousand men, and bring back at least 20,000 of the 116,000 who deserted the military service of the United States within the past year and a half.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1863.

Acting Surgeon General Smith has been ordered to St. Louis, and Surgeon Joseph K. Barnes succeeds him to that position.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, Dr. Jno. A. Warder, of Cincinnati, W. M. Bailey, of Providence, Commissioners appointed by the Agricultural Department to consider the subject of flax culture as a competitor with cotton, met here to-day. Congress at the last session appropriated $20,000 to test the practicability of the introduction of flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton.

Kansas trust lands were offered to private bidders some time since by the Interior Department with the understanding that the offers were to be renewed at stated intervals, and, until all were sold, bidders under first notice have all been rejected, and new proposals will be received until October 15th next.

Hereafter certificates for arrears of pay and bounty due deceased soldiers will be paid only by Paymasters belonging to the pay districts from which the certificate emanates. When presented to a Paymaster outside of the district from which they come, he will refer them to the Senior Paymaster of the proper district for payment.

The immense number of Auditor's certificates that are now being issued renders this precaution absolutely necessary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The late Congress having appropriated $20,000 to be expended in testing the practicability of the introduction of flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, Hon J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh; Dr. John A. Warder, of Cincinnati, and Wm. M. Bailey, of Providence, R. I., the Commission appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to consider the subject, began their session this morning.

The Interior Department has refused all bids for the sale of Kansas trust lands and ordered new bids, which are to be made on or before the 15th of October next.

It is understood that, by an arrangement with the Government and the Almaden Mining Company, of California, the Quicksilver Mining Company took possession of the mine on the 1st of September.

Powhatan B. Locke, of Missouri, has been appointed Associate Justice of Nevada Territory.

The premature publication of the President's letter occasions much surprise. This was done, certainly, not through the instrumentality of the author.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The New York Tribune's Washington special says:

The present draft will send 100,000 new men into the field, besides 20,000 deserters.

Secretary Stanton has removed Quartermaster General Meigs, Gen. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, also Surgeon General Hammond and Surgeon Clymer.

Warrants for the payment of all troops in the field will be issued from the Treasury Department to-day.

There are rumors to-day of a rebel cavalry advance on the upper Potomac.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Election in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—There is no trade doing to-day. Stores and shops are generally closed. Good citizens are attending the election. The vote of this city, up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, is unprecedentedly large. The estimated majority for the Union ticket is about 2,000.

The People's Independent Union Legislative ticket is probably elected by 100 majority.

Telegraphic returns from Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton and San Jose, down to noon, estimate the vote in those precincts for the Union State ticket as nearly two to one for the Opposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Incomplete returns from the principal counties of this State indicate immense Union majorities. Downey, the Democratic candidate for Governor, owing to his excellent record while Governor in former years, runs considerably ahead of his ticket, but Low's majority, notwithstanding, will hardly fall below 20,000.

All the counties heard from elect Union Legislative tickets. The Union majority in San Francisco will probably average 7,000. The Independent Legislative ticket got nearly as many votes as the combined vote for the regular Union and Democratic tickets.

MOVEMENTS OF BURNSIDE AND ROSECRANS.

Cutting off the Rebel Communications, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The New York *World* has the following special:

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—The latest news from Burnside's army states that he has passed Jamestown and through the gaps, and is marching on Kingston, there to tap the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, thus cutting off the rebel retreat towards the west, while another force, which had proceeded eastward of Cumberland Gap, would cut of the road above, and thus capture or drive the rebels out of the valley.

Rosecrans was expected to cross at the lower end of the valley, thus seizing the Tennessee Railroad between Knoxville and Florence.

From the Southwest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Mobile *Register* states that Alexander H. Stephens is at Nassau.

A Mississippi paper says that a Federal raid is expected along the Mississippi Central R. R., and that Gen. Chalmers is preparing to meet it.

New Orleans letters contain little information. The steamer Gertrude, on her passage from New York, captured a rebel steamer, from Havana for Mobile with a valuable cargo, and took her to New Orleans.

Everything in New Orleans, according to the *Herald's* correspondent, indicates a movement of the army. Gen. Herron had taken passage in the steamer Morning Star, but had his furlough revoked, and nearly all his regimental officers have left the city for the field.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, Sept. 3.—The steamer J. C. Swan has arrived up. From Memphis papers we have news from Arkansas.

Our troops are in fine spirits. A reconnoitering expedition had gone to Lake's Bluff, above Duvall's Bluff. There was a small rebel force there, which made resistance. Our troops dispersed them. The rebel loss is considerable. Ours light.

A force went last week to capture Brownsville. They did it after a brief fight. Brownsville is the county seat of Prairie county, about thirty miles northeast of Clarendon, and thirty-two east of Little Rock.

A Rebel Canard Nailed.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, under date of August 23d, refutes the reported assertions of the rebel papers, that many of the soldiers of the army of Gen. Banks were dying of Yellow Fever. On the contrary, good health prevailed both in the army, and city of New Orleans.

From New Mexico.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 3.—From Albuquerque, New Mexico papers of August we learn that on July 28th, Col. Kit Carson, with part of the 1st New Mexico Regiment had a fight with the Navajo Indians beyond Fort Canby. The Indians were defeated with the loss of thirteen killed, over twenty wounded, and many prisoners.

Government Asks a Loan of the Banks.

NEW YORK, September 3.—At a meeting of the officers of the city Banks at Cisco's Exchange Bank, to-day, a proposition was submitted to the banks for a $35,000,000 loan to the Government. The Boston and Philadelphia banks will be asked for an additional $20,000,000, the whole to be paid in October or November.

Lake Disaster.

DETROIT, Sept 3.—The bark Success, with a cargo of corn, sprung a leak and sunk on Lake Michigan on Tuesday. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The ship Grey Eagle, from Rio Janeiro, brings 5,000 bags coffee, and the Cricket 3,130 bags. 2,500 bags Rio were sold to-day for New York at 27c.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 2.—The gunboat Stockdale, just arrived from Newbern, reports two steamers and a brig ashore near Cape Hatteras.

THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN ARKANSAS.

GEN. BLUNT ON THE BRAVERY OF NEGRO TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Maj. Gen. Blunt, in his official report of the battle of Honey Springs, Ark., says: The 1st Kansas Colored regiment particularly distinguished themselves. They fought like veterans, and preserved their lines unbroken throughout the engagement. Their coolness and bravery I have never seen surpassed. They were opposed to Texan troops twice their number, whom they completely routed. The 20th Texas regiment, which fought against them, went into the fight with 300 men, and came out with only 60.

[Correspondence of Leavenworth Conservative.]

FORT BLUNT, C. N., INDIAN TERRITORY, August 19, 1863.

We are under marching orders at last, glad enough to think that to-morrow we shall be south of the Arkansas. This place, long ago, was called the "White man's Graveyard," and abandoned by the Government because of its unhealthiness.

All of us are "gay and happy still." Gen. Steele, with his ragged, rebel hordes has fallen back. He is now forty miles from here, southeast, on some creek with an unpronounceable name. His forces are now estimated at 7,000, the Indians mostly having returned to their homes. Steele's movement seems to be mainly caused by the fear of getting between two fires, for we hear of Gens. Steele and Davidson being on the way from the east and central portion of Arkansas. It would be inconvenient to be caught with Blunt on his western flank.

We are all feeling good at the news that Col. Cloud and the gallant 2d is marching this way. A messenger came in this evening with dispatches from him forty miles from this post. He has with him about 2,000 men; the 2d Kansas, the 1st Arkansas, and a battalion of infantry, with two sections of Rabb's battery. Everybody feels jubilant. We are willing to go the Gulf with our present force.

Col. Judson is in command of the post with a garrison of the three Indian regiments and a battalion of the "1st Nigger, be God!" Gen. Blunt's headquarters are in the village adjoining. Major Calkins, Lieut. Col. Campbell, and all the cavalry are camped on the Verdigris, to the west of us—gone there for forage, the grass being all eaten off in this vicinity.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M. this (FRIDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on the M. M. M. and P. Degrees. E. E. UNDERHILL, Sec.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Communication of Oriental Lodge No. 33, F. and A. M. at the Masonic Temple this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree. H. G. CHASE, Sec'y.

WHO WANTS TO BUY A SET of Walnut Upholstered Furniture, Carpet, Stove, (gas burner) etc.? [illegible]

ATTENTION C. C. C.

You are hereby ordered to appear at your Armory this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, SHARP. The Uniforms are ready for delivery, and it is desired that every member be present. WM. BANGS WILLAND, [illegible]

BULLY FOR YOU, TUCKER, [illegible] UNION SALOON, 111 Madison street, Only one block from the Theatre. [illegible]

"AUTHENTIC REPRESENTATIONS" [illegible] RAY HIAS, Agent.

DEVON CATTLE.—The fourth volume of the ENGLISH DEVON HERD BOOK [illegible] HENRY HAY.

$50,000 WORTH of BOOTS AND SHOES, for sale at a great sacrifice for the next thirty days, at the NEW ENGLAND BOOT AND SHOE STORE. Don't fail to call at 123 LAKE ST.

PRUSSING'S PURE CIDER VINEGAR is warranted pure; [illegible] 28 Market street, Chicago.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. DR. KOCH, The Celebrated Geologist and Naturalist, will deliver a course of THREE LECTURES At the [illegible] Hall of the Chicago Museum, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 3d, 4th and 5th, giving a history of his Researches and Discoveries, [illegible]

GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. MISS C. ALICE BAKER, Having graduated at the Boston Normal Institute for Physical Education, will open On the 1st of October, A Gymnasium for Ladies & Children, According to Dr. Dio Lewis' new system of Gymnastics. [illegible] Terms—Per Quarter of Ten Weeks, Two Lessons each Week, $6.00. Miss Baker will receive applications after Sept. 21st, at her school-room, 211 Wabash avenue.

THE BEST HAIR TONIC in use, can be obtained of J. PARSONS & CO. [illegible] Druggists, 43 Clark st.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME, At wholesale by R. T. CRANE & BRO. 102, 104 and 106 West Lake street.

GEO. G. POPE, WHOLESALE LIME AND OIL DEALER, 122 Clark Street, Chicago.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON [illegible] 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 29th, 1863. STORAGE. On and after SEPTEMBER 1st, the rate of Storage at our Elevator, will be ONE CENT PER BUSHEL. For first twenty days, instead of two cents, as heretofore. [illegible] ALBERT [illegible] & CO.

J. A. ELLIS & CO., BANKERS, DEALERS IN EXCHANGE AND United States Revenue Stamps. Deposits received and advances made upon ship[ments] and produce in store. S. W. CORNER LAKE AND CLARK STREETS. [illegible] E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, Oculist, Aurist, and operative Surgeon. [illegible]

THE NOTES OF "THE EX[CHANGE] BANK OF [illegible]" [illegible] EDWARD [illegible] Chicago, Aug. 31, 1863.

New Advertisements.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE BY MACLAY & KEDZIE, Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

NORTH DIVISION. [illegible]

SOUTH DIVISION. [illegible]

WEST DIVISION. [illegible]

FOR THE FALL OF 1863. STRYKER & CO., 141 LAKE STREET Are now opening and will be daily receiving, NEW FALL GOODS,

Dress Goods, Ribbons,
Prints, Embroideries,
Hosiery and Gloves, Linens,
Cottons, Silks,
Flannels, Cloths,

1000 Balmoral Skirts, OF ALL QUALITIES. HOOP SKIRTS, OF THE BEST MAKES. Shawls in Great Variety. Fall Styles of Cloaks, IN ALL QUALITIES. A fine stock of Ladies and Gents Under Clothing, All of which will be sold low for cash. Call Before Purchasing AT STRYKER & CO'S.

COAL AND PIG IRON.—I am receiving a full stock of ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL, For sale to consumers and dealers at lowest market rates. Of Anthracite we have the celebrated LACKAWANA and PITTSTON, in LUMP, LARGE EGG, SMALL EGG, RANGE, and CHESTNUT SIZE. Also, Lehigh Lump selected for foundry use. Of Bituminous, [illegible] PIG IRON. [illegible] FIRE BRICK. Of any shape or size, made from best quality New Jersey Clay, by the Chicago Fire Brick Works. A. B. MEEKER. Office Foot North Market st.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING A Brick Tunnel under Lake Michigan two miles long, for the City of Chicago. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, August 12th, 1863. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September [illegible] [illegible] Board of Public Works.

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 199 & 201 Randolph street.

NATIONAL 5-20 LOAN. We shall continue to receive subscriptions AT PAR for the United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent. Bonds. [illegible] NATIONAL BANKS, [illegible] PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers, [illegible]

AIR HEATING FURNACES. [illegible]

CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE, No. 169 Washington Street. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

LADIES' KANSAS AND Soldiers' Home Concert, For the Relief of the Sufferers at Lawrence, Kansas, and Benefit of the Soldiers' Home, Chicago, Ill. The Entertainment will consist of choice Vocal and Instrumental Music, AT BRYAN HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14th, 1863. 7,000 Presents to be Disposed of by 7,000 Tickets. Every Ticket Commands a Present. ONE DOLLAR PER TICKET. Give and ye shall be Rewarded! [illegible] LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PRESENTS. [illegible] TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

[Adjoining page at left margin, partly visible:] TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY [illegible] Chicago Tribune. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863. THE SPRINGFIELD MASS MEETING. [illegible] THE NEWS. [illegible] VERMONT. [illegible] The Election in California. [illegible] THE VERMONT ELECTION. Old-Fashioned Republican Victory. [illegible] The Massachusetts Democratic Convention. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] WANTED—A Tinner. WANTED—A Top Buggy. WANTED—First class Salesman. WANTED—Immediately. WANTED—Correspondence. WANTED—Board. WANTED—A chance for investment. WANTED—A Furnished House. WANTED.—A good Milliner. WANTED—By a respectable English lady, a situation as Housekeeper. WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper. WANTED—A good Tinner. WANTED.—A Book-Keeper. WANTED.—A lady from the East. WANTED—Two girls. WANTED.—A lady engaged in teaching. WANTED.—Business men. WANTED—Immediately. WANTED—A few or second hand one-horse truck wagons. WANTED—Furnished house. WANTED—A Bookbinder. WANTED—A live business man. WANTED—I wish to rent a Dwelling House. WANTED—A few energetic Agents. WANTED—To School Boards. WANTED—By a young man. WANTED—Board in a respectable family. WANTED—To rent to a gentleman. WANTED—Agents. WANTED—Board in a private family. WANTED—Two Machinists. WANTED—By a good business man. WANTED—A first class Solicitor. WANTED—To Rent about the 1st of October, a dwelling house. WANTED—500 more Agents. WANTED—Agents in every County. WANTED.—To Lawyers. WANTED—To borrow. WANTED—(Knitting Machine). Correspondence. WANTED.—Five unassuming soldier boys. WANTED—Correspondence. To Rent. TO RENT—A large Store. TO RENT—House. LOST—[illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.

THE FROST AND THE CORN.

Though the reports of the ravages of the late frost continue to be very alarming, it should be remembered that the proneness to great exaggeration of all calamities of the sort is one that few people, especially of those who have suffered by the visitation that they discuss, are able to overcome. The farmer who, in the evening goes to bed with pleasant thoughts of the fine condition of his growing crops, and awakens in the morning to find his corn frozen, as he will say, stiff, his buckwheat destroyed, and his vines withered up, will not be choice in his selection of words with which to describe his losses. But after a day or two, when his good humor is in a measure restored, he will find that what he described as total, is only partial, that from what is left in his fields, he may gather a large *per cent.* of what he expected, and then his quarrel with Providence will blow over, or end in thanks that he is not half as badly hurt as he feared. Within the week, we shall probably begin to hear of the mitigations of the calamity that now seems so fearful, and we confidently hope that, when the harvest begins, we shall have only occasional reminders that the yield, particularly of corn, is materially less than the country had reason to expect. Doubtless the destruction in certain narrow localities has been deplorable, but even in counties of which the worst is told, there is yet much to hope. As we say in election times, "wait until all the returns are in," before the result is declared.

WHO GOES TO THE WAR.

Our readers know that we have never failed to contend that the political results obtained by the Opposition last November, were due to the fact that a disproportionately large number of Republicans had gone to the army, while the friends of the "Constitution-as-it-is," (with Dick Merrick's amendments) and the "Union-as-it-was," (with new guaranties for the spread of Slavery) had remained at home to vote. This view was supported by election returns, in which the gains and losses in Republican and Democratic counties were tabulated and compared, and which had the effect to stop the boasting of, if they did not convince, our exultant opponents. The discussion of the Draft in New York, one of the States that yielded to the Opposition, has furnished many curious illustrations of the truth, for that locality, of what we held for half a dozen States. Says the New York *Tribune* of the 1st:

As the Copperheads still harp upon the ridiculous assumption that the army is composed mainly of Democrats (though they swear in the next breath that the draft was ordered on purpose to get Democrats) we add a little table, showing the voting in 1860 and 1862, in this part of the State, and in about an equal population in interior counties.

[We omit the table, as the results are stated below:

In the eight Democratic counties named, including New York and Kings, the Democratic vote fell off only 9,254, while the Republican loss was 16,765—yet none but Democrats volunteered, of course. In the eight Republican counties named, Wadsworth's vote shows a falling off from Lincoln's of 12,494, while Seymour actually *gains* 223 over Fusion—yet none but Democrats went to the war, of course. In the entire State, the Republican loss was 66,759; the Democratic loss was only 5,861—yet the Wide-Awakes all shirked, of course, and none but Democrats went into the army. Allowing for the absence of voters from the State, the poll for Governor was fully equal to that for President; it will not be pretended that any considerable number who voted for Lincoln failed to vote for Wadsworth, and the same on the other side; yet we lost eleven where the Democrats lost one—yet none but Democrats went to the war! Indeed, we fear we must have another draft to drag out those shirking Republicans who are lurking at home to elect Governors, while the hard-fisted are all gone to the war!

We can see, now why, after having disapproved volunteering, and recommended drafting when the volunteering was going on, the Copperheads should discourage drafting, and ask to go back to volunteering as soon as the draft commenced. Their political supremacy is threatened; hence the ten thousand stay-at-home patriots, of the Copperhead persuasion, who are looking forward to fat city, county and State offices as a reward of their chicanery, have a direct personal interest in defeating the execution of the Conscription act. It is mainly to the influence of these men that the outcry about the "unconstitutionality," the "illegality," the "tyranny," and the "injustice" of "Lincoln's draft," is due, and the men who like Seymour, Wood & Co., in New York, and Sherman and the Abbe Hayes in Chicago, have most profited by what the conscription has a tendency to destroy, are those who are making all the fuss. From the honest Democrats, who want no office, no complaint is heard.

THE HORRIBLE HERALD.

The old Satanic *Herald* is now busily engaged in predicting that a Copperhead will be elected Speaker of the next House of Representatives, and presents Fernando Wood as the proper candidate for that post. The N. Y. *Tribune* ridicules the confident assertion of the Copperhead mouthpiece, and remarks:

"There is no more doubt that the friends of the Administration will elect their Speaker than there is that the next Congress will meet in Washington."

To this the Copperhead *Herald* rejoins:

"We are all friends of the Administration, as the representative of the United States Government. We all sustain the Administration with men and money to put down the rebellion by force. But, on the other hand, we maintain that no radical Republican can be elected—no man who is not opposed to the *four horrible measures of the Administration*—the Emancipation act, the Confiscation act, the Conscription act, and the arbitrary arrests. These are the measures by which the candidate for the Speakership will be tested."

What an ardent friend of the Administration this Copperhead mouthpiece is, to be sure. It "sustains the Administration," but pronounces its efforts to quell the insurrection "horrible." It is "opposed to the Emancipation act." Why? That act operates only against rebels in arms. It is intended to take out of their hands their chief means of resistance. The slaves are the mainstay of the rebellion. Take them from the rebels and two-thirds of their strength is gone; the bottom would speedily tumble out of their Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments. The rebel forts could not be built; the heavy drudgery of the rebel service could not be performed; the women and children of the rebels could not supply provisions and clothing for the rebel soldiers, who would, therefore, be obliged to abandon the camp and return home, but for the labor of millions of unpaid bondmen. In many parts of the South, where the Emancipation act has taken even partial effect, the country is full of deserters from the rebel army, called home by the necessities of their families, on account of the loss of the services of the negroes. But striking at the vitals of the rebellion in this manner is "horrible," in the eyes of the Copperhead *Herald*.

The Confiscation act is also "horrible." How so? It affects none but traitors to their country, who, by the law of justice and of nations, have forfeited both their lives and property. The Confiscation act proposes to seize their property, sell it to loyal men, and apply the proceeds in payment of the cost of the war. Every dollar thus appropriated will save the loyal tax-payers an equal amount. The war debt, with interest, must be liquidated. It is "horrible," in the estimation of the Copperhead *Herald*, to make the guilty traitors pay part of it.

The Conscription act is another "horrible" measure. When voluntary enlistments ceased to replenish the wasted regiments in the field, and replace those whose term of service had expired, the Government was obliged to resort to the draft to procure men to enable it to give the finishing blows to the rebellion. But this most necessary and patriotic measure is called "horrible." Without the Conscription the war would go backwards, and the cause of the Union would inevitably be lost. Without it the rebels would triumph and the great Republic be destroyed. The mere instinct of national self-defence. The Government that cannot command the military services of its arms-bearing population, to quell insurrection or repel invasion, rests on a sandy foundation, and must soon topple into ruins and anarchy.

The object of the draft is to enable our Generals to push on the war and close up the rebellion speedily, restore peace and prosperity, and to allow the old soldiers who have borne the heat and burden of the day to return home to their friends and families with as little additional loss as possible, and to enjoy the blessings of a reunited country, saved by their bravery and sacrifices. But this essential measure of national defence the Copperhead *Herald* pronounces "horrible." It hurts the rebels, therefore it is horrible. Any measure or policy calculated to damage the parricides and crush the revolt is "horrible" in the opinion of that organ of Jeff. Davis.

The last "horrible" measure enumerated is, arbitrary arrests. The arrests referred to were military, intended as acts of prevention. The parties arrested were in every instance active sympathizers with the rebellion—enemies of the Government. Some were spies and some informers; others were treason spouters, going about organizing sedition, and breeding mischief. In the whole batch there was not one friend or supporter of the Government. They were, without exception, aiders and abettors of treason. They were friends of Jeff. Davis and his Confederacy. They desired the defeat of the Union, and the success of the rebel armies. But the arrest of these villains was "arbitrary" and "horrible" according to the Copperhead *Herald*. And yet it has the hardihood to call itself a "friend and sustainer of the Administration." We would like to know in what respect it would be different if it should proclaim itself an enemy and opponent of the Administration? What more could the old Satanic say against the Government than it daily belches forth? The great fault of the Administration has been its exceeding lenity towards rebel sympathizers in the loyal States, and its long hesitation before employing the efficient measures called "horrible" by the *Herald*, against this infernal rebellion.

It is a knock-down argument against the "horrible" *Herald*, that the great successes of the war have been achieved since the "horrible measures" have been employed. Before then disaster followed disaster; gloom and blackness covered the political skies. It seemed as if the days of the Republic were nearly numbered. The Copperhead policies and Copperhead Generals had miserably failed. It was only after the passage of the Emancipation act, the Confiscation act, the Conscription act, the Proclamation of Freedom, and the dismissal of Copperhead Generals that the tide turned in our favor. Since then our "brave boys" have been thrashing the rebels in in every battle, and winning back State after State. And by a continued and vigorous application of these measures the slave-holders' great rebellion will be put down, the cause of the revolt eradicated, the leaders of it punished, and the Union saved and cemented to exist without another revolt for a thousand years. Let the *Herald* howl horribly—but the "measures" will stand, until they have accomplished their perfect work of national salvation. Old Bennett will probably live long enough to witness this consummation—and when he dies the devil will claim his own.

SENATOR CONNESS, OF CALIFORNIA.

Senator Conness, of California, has just written a political letter to J. W. Forney, of the *Philadelphia Press*, in which his status is defined. When elected, the Democrats hereaway claimed the Senator as a disciple of the modern school of Democracy, in whose creed the first article is an assertion of the right of the strong to sell the weak; but this letter will make the Copperheads disown him, as an "Abolitionist." He says:

"I have always been a Democrat. I was only a Democrat because Democracy meant the greatest extension of civil rights to the human kind consistent with civil order. We were working out that simple problem peacefully until this war was made upon us to supplant liberty by slavery, and to degrade us in the estimation of mankind. Our enemies have forced upon us a contest between slavery and freedom, between barbarism and civilization, which they have said shall be determined by blows. They are discovering, what sensible people understood before, that blows can be received as well as given. The 'pine' is 'swinging against the palm,' and I say, 'God help them' to a severe and speedy punishment for their great, unnatural crime against civil liberty!

"There are those who profane and arrogate to themselves the term Democracy, which they undertake to use in restraint to the Government in this great fight, to weaken its arms and to paralyze its limbs. Oh, what a cruel and base use do they make of the Democratic name! When, before this, where human rights were involved, were the Democracy of the nation not on the war-path? Heretofore the name was the symbol of courage. They would now use it to cover crime and cowardice. Those who are engaged in it will yet wish they had never been born."

Senator Conness is not only a true Democrat, but a true prophet; and when he arrives at Washington, we hope he may have the seat in which Silas Wright sat. He deserves it.

THE SITUATION AT CHARLESTON.

When the situation at Charleston is fully understood, the wonder why, after Gen. Gilmore had knocked Fort Sumter to pieces, he did not take possession of it and turn such guns as are still serviceable upon the enemy, will cease. Sumter is commanded by Forts Moultrie, Bee, Beauregard, Johnston, and Battery Wagner, all of which are within but a trifle more than a mile of that now reduced and ruined fortress; and the capture of two or more of them before Sumter can be of any service to us, or before our flag can be permanently raised over its debris, is a necessity that the country does not yet fully understand. We have, all the while, warned our readers that the fall of Charleston could not be soon expected; that a great expenditure of engineering skill, of material, of vessels and of life was a probable pre-requisite of our triumph. And it now appears that the disagreement which has sprung up between Gen. Gilmore, commanding the land forces, and Admiral Dahlgren, of the co-operative squadron, is likely to postpone the expected rejoicing to a day far beyond that pitched upon by popular expectation. We do not know how serious this disagreement may be, nor how materially it has already damaged the loyal cause; but if it has any existence at all, it will inevitably prove a reason though not a justification for further delay. Let us entreat all expectants to abate their ardor and wait the moving of the waters. Charleston will surely be ours!

IS IT A REVOLUTION?

The proceedings of the monster mountain meeting held in Ireland, which will be found in another column, will attract attention throughout the entire country, and create feelings of peculiar interest among that portion of our population who hail from the Emerald Isle. The meetings were held in localities rendered famous in the troubles of '48. The meetings of those days, and the party sustained by O'Connell, Meagher and Mitchell, will be well remembered. This meeting differs from those gatherings, however, in many essential points. The number present was immense; the green flag was hoisted; the speeches were of the most revolutionary character, and a resolution prevailed which bound those present to achieve independence. While there may be much of bluster in all this, yet the action taken is of a character so determined and momentous, that it promises to give John Bull something wherewith to occupy his attention for a time. In the event of a war between the United States and England, the latter, with an unprotected colony on our border, a disaffected country by her side, and a wily, uncertain friend across the channel, may find herself in an unpleasant tangle.

—It is intended that Colt's revolvers shall be extensively introduced into the Prussian army, and that the cavalry and artillery officers are to be supplied with them immediately.

FROM NATCHEZ.

An Important Raid through the Interior.

Sketches of Southerners—The Blacks—Cruelties of Slaveholders—A Skirmish—Gallantry of Chicago Boys—How the People Talk.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

RANSOM'S BRIGADE, NATCHEZ, Miss., Aug. 29, 1863.

General Ransom has many of the same difficulties to contend with here, that were met with by Gen. Butler at New Orleans, and has overcome them in fully as successful a manner, and at the same time retaining a strong hold upon the good will and friendship of the citizens, by the kindly manner in which he has fulfilled the (to them) disagreeable duties demanded by his duty to the Government, and the great disappointment which any act of consideration or kindness from the "Yankees" has been to them; their minds had been filled with the stories about the "barbarity" and "cruelty" of our army—with which all Southern papers are filled—until leading citizens have told me that they expected, upon our landing, that their beautiful city would be given up to pillage, and that our soldiers would have no restraint in burning or destroying our property, or ravishing their wives and daughters; you can therefore imagine the reaction of their feelings when they found that the troops in their midst were not only commanded by a gentleman, but by a large majority, gentlemen themselves. The consequence has been that young ladies who, when we landed ran home, shrieking "the Yankees have come, what shall we do! what shall we do?" and bolted bedroom doors in their tenor, are now, many of them, rather pleased than otherwise to receive a call from a Yankee officer, and citizens at first, very reserved, now converse with us freely upon the course and conduct of the war, and the prospects of peace, which is earnestly desired by some and deprecated by others. A sketch of one or two citizens, as types for the rest, may be of interest, and give you an insight into the forces that have combined all minds in support of the rebellion, as a type of the larger class.

A SOUTHERN CLERGYMAN.

I will cite the Rev. Mr. C——, of the Methodist Church South, whose residence being near our camp, was one of my early acquaintances. He is a young man of twenty-eight, smooth faced, with long, black hair, and black eyes, uses tobacco freely, was educated entirely in the South, has never been out of his State, and consequently believes to the fullest extent in the divinity of slavery, and the wrongs of the South in not being allowed to perpetuate and extend it—and holds that the weapons being used, spiritual and temporal must succeed in gaining their independence. His style is, "We are a great people, sir. We will not live with you in the Union, and you can never subjugate us." Mr. C. had in his family an old servant named John, who had been with his father and himself for over forty years. His fidelity was beyond the shadow of a doubt. No inducement would succeed in parting him from his "much loved" master. But, alas! a few mornings after our possession of the city, I noticed Mr. C chasing, in a very unclerical manner, a calf from among his cabbages. Stopping for a moment to cool himself, in the shade where I was sitting, he informed me, in a very melancholy manner, that old John had left him, and proceeded to detail to his rather amused hearer, the many acts of kindness which he had shown to him, and what a superior situation John had, previous to his leaving. Passing on from that, he expatiated upon the kindness with which the slaves were uniformly treated, and the beauty and propriety of the relation of master and slave. At the close of his remarks, I asked him to explain how it came to pass, if slavery was what God intended the negro for, as being the condition into which he naturally fitted himself, in God's government, that the whole plan was so quickly disarranged whenever the negro had a chance to decide for himself whether he would have a master or not; for we had found it to be everywhere, with them, as it was with John. They couldn't see the beauty or propriety of the thing. He made no reply, but had the good taste to remark that the slaves were as well off as the Northern laborers, which, as one of that number, I resented by telling him that I considered the difference in the two conditions to be, that, as a freeman, my future was my own, and if, by the energy and industry God gives to all men, I could earn fortune or fame, it belonged to myself; while he took from his slave all hope of any future for himself, and robbed him of the results of his toil.

AN OLD SCHOOL GENTLEMAN.

A type of another class is a fine specimen of an old school gentleman, by the name of Cozens, who came, the first Sabbath we were here, to invite us to church, and has called frequently since that time, our presence reviving the military associations of younger days; for he is an old graduate of West Point, of the class of 1810, was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, an intimate friend and companion of Gen. Taylor in his Florida campaign, and connected for many years with the exploring expedition west of the Rocky Mountains, so that his conversation has a peculiar charm and interest to us. He stood out against secession to the very last, and told the people here that the only way they could retain their rights was by remaining in the Union; but now he regards himself as a citizen of the C. S. A., and is as loyal as ever a true knight was to his king, although he believes that the old Union will soon be restored, by the offer of such terms of peace by our Government that the Southern States can honorably accept. If, on the other hand, emancipation is made one of the terms of reconstruction, he thinks years of bloody war must ensue before the South will submit; for however much they may desire peace, and however much many of them may love the old flag, they believe in the divinity of slavery, and can't raise crops without the niggers. That it is which unites them all in prosecuting the war. Slavery is truly the foundation stone of their government and of their whole social system, and not until the vigorous blows of the emancipation policy began to strike against that foundation stone, has the rebel government shown signs of trembling.

FUGITIVE BLACKS.

In the meantime, the country for fifty miles around Natchez, is being depleted of the blacks. I venture to say that over ten thousand of them have left their masters, since we came here, nearly three thousand placed in regiments, and that without any encouragement on the part of the authorities, for the reason that provisions have not been sent here for their sustenance, and it has been hoped that arrangements would be made to free them upon the plantations, although I cannot see how it can be done to ensure justice to the slaves, without hanging most of their present overseers, and appointing men of humane dispositions in their places. The tales of cruelty to these unfortunate people that come in to us daily, and the facts that come under our observation, are sufficient to curse the whole system.

AN EXPEDITION.

Last week I had an excellent opportunity of studying into the workings of Southern society, by accompanying the mounted infantry of the Brigade, some four hundred strong, under command of Major Worden, of the 14th Wisconsin regiment, (detailed on Gen. Ransom's staff, and known to the ladies of Natchez as the man what takes the horses, and makes them speak respectfully of the flag,) on an important raid of some one hundred and thirty miles, through the central part of the State, and south nearly to the Louisiana line, for the purpose of learning the whereabouts of Logan's rebel cavalry, reported to be in that vicinity two thousand strong, and capture and destroy all C. S. government property. The expedition was a daring one, but under the good conduct of the Major, was an admirable success, and demonstrated thoroughly that the "Yankee" can stand with impunity all the heat that has ever been experienced in the South. The men were in the saddle sixteen or eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, for four days of our absence, and the fifth and last day, we rode from 4 in the morning until 5.30 in the afternoon without a halt. The men without exception could wear out the horses. During the raid we occupied successively the towns of Livingston, Liberty, Centreville, Mt. Pleasant and Woodville; places never before visited by blue uniforms. We found the people everywhere reduced to corn bread and bacon. The stores in the different villages were either closed, or had nothing left for sale but bottles of bitters, or a few odds and ends of a two years' old stock. In all the route we saw but two fields of cotton—every other cultivated piece of land was waving with rice or corn, and, as the planters themselves said, "the Lord knows how it is to be gathered," for from every plantation a caravan has set out with their faces towards Natchez and liberty; and hardly one is left in many cases to wait upon the household.

CRUELTY TO SLAVES.

I cannot begin to describe the intense hatred they seem to have against their slaves. I have known several instances where they have shot them down like dogs, and on one lonely plantation we found a poor fellow with bonds of iron around his ankles weighing at least twenty pounds, and, wearing these, he was compelled to work in the field and keep up his row. He came along with us, and after filing for two days the boys got the iron off for him. Liberty is the county seat of Amite county, and is a very pretty place of about four hundred inhabitants, and is noted for its good water, healthy location and Female Seminary, one of the finest institutions of the South, and closed about a week ago for want of provisions. A Confederate hospital had been established at Liberty, at which we paroled fifteen soldiers, much to their joy. We destroyed seventeen hogsheads of sugar, one hundred and fifty saddles and fifty stand of arms.

AN INCIDENT.

To give you the "Southern fire-side" idea of a Yankee, I relate the following as occurring while we were at Liberty: A little boy of about six years came up to Capt. Holbrook of the 72d regiment, with mouth and ears wide open, and says, "Why, you all's are like we alls." "Certainly," said the Captain, "what did you think we were like?" "Why, I thought you had tails," was the reply.

WOODVILLE.

Woodville, county seat of Wilkinson county, was the last and most important place to which we paid our respects. It is finely located forty-three miles south of Natchez, and is as beautiful a little village of six hundred inhabitants as one would wish to see. It has been a point of great importance to the rebels on account of its being the terminus of the West Feliciana Railroad, running to Bayou Sara, and having located here a fine cotton mill of some forty looms, that up to our arrival had been manufacturing and sending out, by teams, from two to three thousand yards of cloth daily. The railroad has been engaged in bringing up molasses and sugar from Louisiana, which from here has been sent on by teams. We destroyed all the rolling stock found here, consisting of two engines, fourteen freight cars and two coaches, with the railroad machine shops. We also destroyed three hundred barrels of molasses, some thirty stand of arms of all descriptions and the cotton mill, and captured and brought away with us a very beautiful twelve-pound piece of artillery, of the old French model, said by the citizens to have been used by Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. We "opened the prison doors" at Liberty and Woodville and practically "let the oppressed go free." Some half dozen slaves were confined in both jails, most of them not for committing any crime, but because they were claimed by no master, and according to the laws of Mississippi they must be kept in confinement for six months and then sold to the highest bidder; the money to go to the county poor. One that we had released told me that he had been in for five months; that he had accompanied his master to Vicksburg, where he was killed three days after his arrival. In a few weeks he started back to his old home, but there being no one to claim him, he was placed in jail to await sale, "when the good Lord sent us to deliver him." The citizens of the country through which we passed seemed completely dejected, and all manifested a strong desire for peace. I asked one man, part owner of a large plantation, and a fair specimen of the uneducated whites, why, if they were so desirous of peace, and were willing to see the Union restored, they did not assemble together and vote to come back into the Union? "Why, bless you, I have nothing more to say about it than one of my slaves," was his reply. Such are the sovereign people of the State of Mississippi. We returned safely to Natchez last Friday, bringing in one hundred and fifty captured mules and horses, and ten prisoners—one a Second Lieutenant. Some twenty were paroled.

A SKIRMISH.

The morning after our return an alarm was given that the enemy were approaching the city. The General quickly had his mounted infantry outside the pickets, but not soon enough to save a fine covered bridge, fired by the rebels, with whom we immediately commenced a skirmish, driving them before us and capturing some prisoners, from whom we learned that Logan's entire command of twenty-one hundred men had come in towards Natchez from the east, to cut off our force as we came up from the south; but our fast marching outwitted them. In a few hours we had driven the whole force off, wounding several, and capturing a Lieutenant and over forty men. The Lieutenant and fifteen men were captured by five men of the 72d Illinois regiment. They were out skirmishing some distance from the main body, when they were told by the negroes that a squad of fifteen were in a certain corner of a field, hidden by a bend of the road. They immediately decided to capture them, and advanced at a charge. Meeting the rebels coming around the bend, they demanded their surrender, which demand the rebels immediately complied with, throwing their guns upon the ground, where they were immediately broken by our boys, and the prisoners brought into town, guarded by their five captors. To say that they looked sheepish as they rode through the streets, does not half express it. The names of the men are as follows, and should be published for their courage and pluck. They are all Chicago boys:

Sergt. Wm. Dawson.
Corporal Wm. Phalin.
Privates Ed. Cook and John Ewing, of company K, Capt. Reid.
Private Melvin Parson, of company C, Captain James.

BACK TO VICKSBURG.

We are now in daily expectation of being ordered back to Vicksburg, General Ord and part of his command having arrived here to relieve us. This we regret much, as our stay here has been exceedingly pleasant, and the health of the men good, beyond precedent. But if we can accomplish more by leaving than by remaining, we are ready for the orders. Gen Banks, the man of the people and the hero of Port Hudson, was here with his staff on Saturday. The General is looking finely, and has the same old decisive expression around his finely cut mouth, that speaks so truthfully of his character. I had an interview yesterday with a couple of Vicksburg paroled prisoners, on their way home to Arkansas. They informed me that Pemberton's army was completely disorganized, the few that were left when they reached Alabama, being dismissed to their homes. It was good policy paroling them, for I do not believe a thousand of them will ever fight against us again.

Our soldiers are in excellent spirits, owing to their successes, and to the fact that furloughs are now being allowed to them, so that they will see once more the much loved Northern homes they have richly earned, and I bespeak for them, a warm welcome from their friends there.

DAN.

REBELS ARMING THEIR SLAVES.

Further and Confirmatory Evidence of the Plan.

VIEWS OF THE REBEL CABINET.

The Last Card to be Played.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1863.

Although your paper has recently alluded to the arming of the slaves in the South, I do not remember to have seen anywhere an account of the manner in which this question happened to be introduced into the politics of the South, nor any mention of the importance it cannot fail to assume in the eyes of European cabinets. I will therefore add to the information you have already given to the public, by communicating to you the contents of a letter written in Richmond a week ago on that subject. This letter came from a source which I have the best reason to believe well informed on these matters, and is entitled, in my humble opinion, to the confidence of the people.

Converting blacks into soldiers for the defense of the national territory, is not a new idea with the Confederate Government. As early as 1861, when the Union forces under McClellan were scattered along the extensive line of the Chickahominy swamps, many of the most prominent and wealthiest planters, frightened by the danger of the fall of Richmond, which they then considered as an inevitable event, proposed to arm and to lead their slaves, and to bring them to the rescue of the threatened capital. But public opinion having not yet been prepared by repeated reverses and losses in men, to overcome one of its strongest prejudices, nor to contemplate without a shudder of contempt the possibility of seeing one day a free man fight side by side with a slave, the proposition was looked upon as dangerous and visionary, and was so treated by the great majority of the people. Still it was rumored at the time that the members of the cabinet would have willingly accepted the proffered aid had it not been for the sake of their popularity. Jeff. Davis, who, since the beginning of this war, had been pressed by European cabinets to adopt some reformatory measure in reference to slavery, said, on that occasion, that it would be desirable to see the tide of public prejudice recede from its course, and black regiments formed for the defense of cities and strongholds. It was obvious, then, that the cabinet was already contemplating the feasibility of arming the slaves, and that they were deterred from doing so only by the fear of hurting too violently existing prejudices, and thus weakening their own power.

The series of victories won by General Lee inflated the pride and vanity of the Southerners to such an extent that, for a moment, they believed themselves to be indebted for their success to the holiness of the institution of slavery as well as to the superior valor of their men. The victory of Gettysburg and the conquest of the borders of the Mississippi by the Union armies caused this stupendous edifice of pride and error to crumble down, and demonstrated to them the emptiness and folly of their iniquitous theory. They then turned their eyes toward their four millions of blacks, and asked themselves how it was that the Government had not yet availed itself of the resources offered by this large recruiting field, and why an army of blacks was not raised forthwith. I may say, however, that those who wished at first to use the blacks as soldiers did not think that their services in that capacity were entitled to a reward; they would have held them in slavery all the while. It was, I understand, the sentiment of the army which modified the views of the planters in that respect. The army refused to fight unless the slaves be made free before entering the ranks, and received equal advantages with those enjoyed by the whites.

Before this question was ripe enough to be brought before the rebel Government, Beauregard, supported in this by the opinion of the Governor of South Carolina, had been asking for authority to arm a few negro regiments for the defense of Charleston, and Gov. Shorter of Alabama, pressed by the necessity of providing for the defense of Mobile, had addressed the same request to Richmond, and recommended in a public proclamation, the arming of negroes in his own State.

These unexpected demands coincided too well with the secret sentiments of the Cabinet not to be used by it as the ground of a new policy. Thus, while Beauregard's claim might be considered as justifying the arming of the negroes under the plea of military necessity, the proclamation of Gov. Shorter of Alabama, and the indorsement of the Governor of South Carolina, more important still, unreservedly placed at the disposal of the Government a force of several thousand men, and paved the way for a powerful military organization all over the extent of the Confederacy. Jeff Davis was too shrewd not to avail himself of these fortunate circumstances.

By his order, every Governor in the rebel States was consulted concerning the propriety of arming slaves for the war, and was invited to Richmond to confer with the President on that subject. This invitation was, it seems, immediately complied with, and after fifteen days of close conference between the Governors of the States and the members of the Cabinet, it was decided that the salvation of the country required the arming of the slaves, and that a call of 400,000 blacks, one from every eight inhabitants, should take place forthwith.

Outside of military and social considerations, the importance of which cannot be fully estimated now, one of the motives which urged the adoption of this measure is, I understand, the effect it is likely to have upon European powers. While the discussion on the measure was going on, a member of the Cabinet removed all the objections raised by stating that the enlistment of the blacks in the Confederate ranks, and the gift of their freedom and a portion of land as the reward for their services, would cause a great majority of the European people adverse to slavery to become friends of the South, and force their Governments to interest themselves in its behalf. It would, at the same time show that the black, who had been represented as the enemy of his master, was in reality his friend; and the greatest mark of this friendship was to be found in the confidence the white man has in the obedience and fidelity of the black, who, by this call, was suddenly elevated to a position of trust and confidence unparalleled in the history of the world. All these considerations could not fail, it was said, to engage the attention of the European public and to place the Southern Confederacy upon higher political and moral grounds. It was these remarks, I am told, which destroyed all opposition, and led to the unanimous adoption of the measure.

The proceedings I have just related have been kept secret, and will not be divulged until Jeff. Davis' proclamation, submitting the whole matter to the people, is issued.

REVOLUTION THREATENED IN IRELAND.

Monster Meeting to Protest Against Public Wrongs.

(From the Dublin Daily Express.)

A monster meeting of Irish Nationalists was convened on Saturday, on the heights of Slievnamon Mountain, county Tipperary, a locality rendered historical during the repeal agitation of 1848. On the highest point of the Mountain is a rock which ever since that period has been known by the name of "Meagher's Rock," and this it was determined should be the rallying point for the great nationalist meeting of Saturday. The unfavorable character of the weather prevented large numbers who would otherwise have attended, but about 700 were present, principally of the laboring class. On the topmost pinnacle of of the mountain was a flag of red, white, and green, on which an Irish harp without the crown was depicted.

At about 4 o'clock Charles J. Kickham, Esq., of Mullinahone, was called to preside.

He said the object of the meeting was, in the first place, to renew their vows never to cease until they had achieved the independence of Ireland. [Great cheers.] In the meantime, the Nationalists of Tipperary were ready to give aid to any non-parliamentary movement which was likely to do good to the poor, oppressed and down-trodden tenants at will of Ireland. [Hear, hear.] He did not believe that the cause of Irish nationality could be served much by speech-making. If you crowded every mountain top and proclaimed your wrongs in language the most pathetic and passionate that ever fell from human lips—if you proved the justice of your claims by reasoning the most convincing, and hurled defiance at the Saxon in words the most vehement, for how much would your wail or your defiance count in the minds of English statesmen, rulers, or people? Would English statesmen tremble lest the machinery for the destruction of the Irish nation—which it has taken 600 and odd years to bring to perfection—might recoil on the hands that moved it? Would the chivalrous Frenchman, pondering over past disasters and humiliations, and regretting in the trammels of an insincere and unnatural alliance, would his eye kindle at your words and his heart beat with the anticipation of brighter and more welcome glories than Solferino and Magenta? Would the citizen of the great Western nation, maddened by the destruction of the great free republic, and stung by the bitter insults of the bitter foe of that republic, would he cross the Atlantic and at one blow discharge a debt of vengeance and of gratitude, and establish a republic upon a basis which would be everlasting? Would the Irish patriot himself accept your words as an assurance that the hour was approaching when he would be summoned to a war to which he would hasten as to a bridal? No. Their words would produce none of these results: and why was this? Was it not because Irishmen had been known to assemble in their might, and, after vowing, with hands uplifted, they had separated to rush terror-stricken to the emigrant ship or lie down and die patiently of hunger? [Hear, hear.] If Irishmen would serve their country they must earn for themselves a very different character; they must copy the examples set by other oppressed people, and begin in earnest to woo the goddess of Freedom in the only way in which she ever would be won.

A voice: "Hurrah for the Poles, as an example." [Great cheering.]

Mr. Gill, of the Tipperary *Advocate*, said he had been requested to propose the following resolution, and he did so with his whole heart, because, as an elector of Tipperary, he never intended, and he this day pledged himself never to exercise the paltry privilege of giving a vote to send a member to the British parliament. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That parliamentary agitation in this country be discouraged and discountenanced, inasmuch as all hopes of redressing the wrongs of Ireland, and saving her from utter ruin, through the agency of the London Parliament, are now and forever more senseless and illusory. By all true Irishmen these wrongs are felt more keenly than words can describe, though means of redressing them for the present we have not in our hands; but we watch and wait for their coming with eager hope, resolved, as God may aid us, to grasp them when within our reach, and to use them as the means of our salvation. In no other land in the world was love of country a crime; in no other land was a patriot sneered at but in Ireland. [Hear.] An Irishman might fight for Polish liberty, he might fight for the Italian people, he might fight for North or South America, but he must only talk of Ireland; and he must talk, too, in a parliamentary style [Hear, hear.] Behold poor Ireland to day in the agonies of extermination and exile! Look at her brave sons and virtuous daughters flying away from the land of their birth. Our children go away to fight the battles of every country but their own. [Hear.] Did they demand anything unreasonable? No. They merely demanded what was given to every English colony—self-government, self-legislation. Yet they were denied it—[hear]—and lately Lord Palmerston said, in his place in the House of Commons, that he would not interfere between Irishmen, but would let them fight their battles out between landlord and tenant. [Hear.] No; England cared nothing for Ireland, and the British Minister did not care if twenty landlords were shot a day, or if fifty peasants were hung for every one of them.

A voice—There would want to be more of them shot. [Hear, hear.]

Another voice—So there will. [Cheers, and cries of "Down with the landlords."]

Mr. Gill—No Christian nation was ever subjected to the same amount of humiliation, tyranny, and persecution that the unfortunate Irish race had been subjected to in this country. ["Hear," and awful yelling.] But, thank God, there was hope for Ireland still. He saw a thousand honest hearts at that meeting, with the representatives of 50,000 more. Here they would make a pledge that while their country lies bound and bleeding at the footstool of their oppressor they would never rest—that British rule was a pillow on which Irishmen would never rest. [Hear.] He called upon them to counsel their comrades and brothers to stay at home, and not be flying to America.

A Voice—"They will come back." [Hear.]

Mr. Gill—They will come back with a vengeance, I hope, for there is a just God in heaven, and there are decrees registered that a faithful, moral, and virtuous people, as the Irish have ever been, that struggles on, hopes against hope, and resolves never to lie down while the foot of the alien is upon them—God will aid that people one day or another, and give them a chance of deliverance. That the day of our deliverance may be at hand we pray to heaven this day on the summit of this mountain. The speaker concluded by stating that it was intended to hold a series of Nationalist meetings on the mountains of Tipperary, and he called on the Irish Nationalists to adopt the resolution which he had proposed, and to show that they were determined not to lick the rod which bound them to the dust. He concluded amid loud applause.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Roderick Hickham.

Mr. Finnerty, a young Nationalist, who stated that he had come from the North Riding, or Tipperary, next addressed the meeting in a vehement speech, and called on Irishmen to imitate the example of Poland. If, after years of petitioning to the British Parliament—if, after years of sending representatives and misrepresentatives to Parliament, they had won nothing, how was it to be won?

A Voice—By the pike.

Mr. Finnerty—We are unarmed, but scythes can be turned to some use if they provoke us too far. [Hear.] The speaker concluded by calling on Nationalists to rally round the green flag till they planted it forever above the red on the highest parapets of Dublin.

The resolution having been put by the Chairman, was carried by acclamation.

Death of Rev. Leroy Swormstedt.

Rev. Leroy Swormstedt one of the oldest Methodist ministers of the West and father of Leroy Swormstedt, of the firm of G. C. Cook & Co., Chicago, died at Cincinnati on Friday last. He was born in Maryland, Oct. 4, 1798. In 1817 he removed from Baltimore to Cincinnati, where he obtained a situation as merchant's clerk. On the 14th of August in the same year, he was licensed to exhort. During that year he organized the first Sunday School in Cincinnati, and his license as local preacher was dated January 2, 1818. At the session of the Ohio Conference, Steubenville, August 7, 1818, he was admitted on trial as a travelling preacher. In 1820 he was ordained Deacon, and Elder in 1822. He served the Church on Circuits and Stations twelve years, in office of the Presiding Elder six years, and in the Agency of the Western Book Concern twenty-four years. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of him:

Mr. Swormsted was a Methodist of the old style. It was not an affectation with him, but a matter of principle and feeling. He would remind you of the old style men, a few here and there of whom were to be seen twenty-five or thirty years ago, who still retained the customs of the Continental times. The surges of change and the tides of fashion swept around them, but there they stood—honored landmarks of the olden time.

He was frank in the broadest sense of the word. Outspoken, you always knew just what he meant. He would never smother a matter of wrong or which he conceived to be such; nor would he hesitate a frank opinion of any matter laid before him, however much he might differ from the views and wishes of the proposer. If he ever appeared too abrupt or blunt, it was offset by his great and generous frankness.

He was honest—strictly, in principle—and to the last degree. Double-dealing he abhorred. The forfeiture of his word, was, with him, a simple impossibility. He might have conceived how the Alleghanies might be toppled over; but the possibility of Leroy Swormstedt's ever forfeiting his word or swerving from it one hair's breadth would have been to him an inconceivable idea.

Yet, blunt as he was, a great and tender heart was hidden beneath the surface. His sympathies were not boisterous in demonstration, but deep and lasting. His friendship was pure, true and reliable. Those who have known him most thoroughly and intimately, and who have seen him when appeals were made to his heart, can bear witness to the tenderness of his sympathy. The flowing of deep waters even though it be over a pebbly and broken bottom, is rarely ruffled at the surface.

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

Beauregard's Letter to Gen. Gilmore, Protesting Against the Bombardment of Charleston.

GEN. GILMORE'S REPLY.

The following is the communication from Beauregard to Gen. Gilmore, protesting against the opening of the bombardment of Charleston:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 22, 1863.

SIR: Last night, at fifteen minutes before 11 o'clock, during my absence on a reconnoissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these headquarters, dated Headquarters, Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., August 21, 1863, demanding the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces, on the alleged ground that "the present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty;" and that if the letter was not complied with, or no reply thereto was received within four hours after it was delivered into the hands of my subordinate commander at Fort Wagner for transmission, a fire would be opened on the city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city. This communication to my address was without signature, and was of course returned. About half past 1 o'clock, one of your batteries did actually open fire, and threw a number of heavy shells into the city, the inhabitants of which of course were asleep and unwarned. About 9 o'clock this morning, the communication alluded to was returned to these headquarters, bearing your recognized official signature, and it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act.

Among nations not barbarous, the usages of war prescribe that when a city is about to be attacked timely notice shall be given, by the attacking commander, in order that non-combatants shall have an opportunity of withdrawing beyond its limits. Generally, the time allowed is from one to three days; that is, time for the withdrawal in good faith of at least the women and children. You, sir, gave only four hours—knowing that your notice, under existing circumstances, could not reach me in less than two hours, and not less than the same time would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to Battery Wagner. With this knowledge, you threaten to open fire on this city, not to oblige its surrender, but to force me to evacuate those works which you, assisted by a great naval force, have been attacking in vain for more than forty days. Batteries Wagner and Gregg and Fort Sumter are nearly due north from your batteries on Morris Island, and in distance therefrom varying from half a mile to two and a quarter miles. This city, on the other hand, is to the northwest, and quite five miles distant from the battery which opened against it this morning.

It would appear, sir, that despairing of reducing these works, you now resort to the novel measure of turning your guns against the old men, the women and children, and the hospitals of a sleeping city, an act of inexcusable barbarity from your own confessed point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the complete demolition of Fort Sumter within a few hours by your guns, seems to you a matter of certainty.

Your omission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured. When the facts that you knowingly fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open fire and throw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war into the midst of a city taken unawares, and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a bad eminence in history—even in the history of this war. I am only surprised, sir, at the limits you have set to your demands. If, in order to obtain the abandonment of Morris Island and Fort Sumter you feel authorized to fire on this city, why did you not include the works on Sullivan and James Islands, nay, even the city of Charleston, in the same demand? Since you have felt warranted in inaugurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front, which were otherwise found impregnable, and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of any soldier, I now solemnly warn you, that if you fire again on this city from your Morris Island batteries without giving a somewhat more reasonable time to remove the non-combatants, I shall feel impelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as may be available during the continuation of this attack.

Finally, I reply that neither the works on Morris Island nor Fort Sumter will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make. Already, however, I am taking measures to remove all non-combatants, who are now fully aware and alive to what they may expect at your hands.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen'l Comd'g.

The following is Gen. Gilmore's reply in brief to Gen. Beauregard's communication:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., 9 p. m., Aug. 22.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, complaining that one of my batteries had opened on the city of Charleston and thrown a number of heavy rifle shells into that city, the inhabitants of which of course were asleep and unarmed.

My letter to you, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island, and threatening, in default thereof, to open fire upon Charleston, was delivered near Fort Wagner at 11:15 a. m., of the 21st inst., and should have arrived at your headquarters in time to have permitted your answer to reach me within the limit assigned, namely, four hours. The fact that you were absent from your headquarters at the time of its arrival may be regarded as an unfortunate circumstance for the city of Charleston, but it is one for which I clearly am not responsible. This letter bore date at my headquarters, and was officially delivered by an officer of my staff. The inadvertent ommission of my signature doubtless affords ground for special pleading, but it is not the argument of a commander solicitous only for the safety of the sleeping women and children, and unarmed men.

Your threats of retaliation for acts of mine, which you do not allege to be in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, except as regards the length of time allowed, are passed by without comment. I will, however, call your attention to the well established principle that the commander of a place attacked, but not invested, having his avenues of escape open and practicable, has no right to a notice of an intention of bombardment, other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his adversary. Even had not this letter been written, the city of Charleston has had, according to your own computation, forty days' notice of her danger. During that time my attack upon her defences has steadily progressed. The ultimate object of that attack has at no time been doubtful. If, under the circumstances, the life of a single non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, the responsibility rests with those who have first failed to remove the non-combatants, or to secure the safety of the city, after having held control of all its approaches for a period of nearly two years and a half, in the presence of a threatening force, and who afterwards refused to accept the terms upon which the bombardment might have been postponed.

From [various] sources, official and otherwise, I am led to believe that most of the women and children of Charleston were long since removed from that city, but, upon your assurance that the city is still full of them, I shall suspend the bombardment until 11 o'clock p. m. to-morrow, thus giving you two days from the time you acknowledge to have received my communication of the 21st inst.

Very respectfully your obd't servant,
Q. A. GILMORE,
Brig Gen. Commanding.

To Gen. P. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.

It appears the Spanish and British Consuls respectively addressed Gen. Gilmore on behalf of the subjects of their countries in Charleston, and he cheerfully suspended the bombardment for twenty-four hours, to give them time to leave the city. Nothing was farther, he says, from his wish than to endanger their lives and property.

The Reserve Strength of the Free States.

In an oration delivered last Fourth of July at Jamaica, Long Island, Mr. McCormick said:

A few figures, lately obtained from the Department of Agriculture, tell a story which the world would do well to consider. Our total agricultural exports (exclusive of cotton) in 1860—when we were yet at peace—were $90,849,556, of which Southern ports exported $19,788,365. In 1861, with half a million of men in arms, and no Southern exports, they amounted to $137,026,805, and in 1862, with a million of men in the field (one half of them from the rural districts), and no Southern exports, they reached the sum of $155,142,075. The amount of wheat and flour alone exported in the year ending September 1, 1862, exceeded that of the previous year by over seven millions of bushels. Estimating the force of our army (and its employees) in the field at one million of men, as I have done, and I deem it a reasonable estimate, and the rations per diem to each man at twenty-two ounces of flour, it requires for its supply for a year 12,800,000 bushels of wheat. Was there every a country in the world one-half of which could feed such an army, largely made up from its agricultural population, and yet so wonderfully increase its exports of breadstuffs?

Rebel Estimate of Rebel Military Strength.

A Richmond correspondent of the London *News* indulges in the following, the fallacy of which our readers will be able to discover:

An estimate made by the most competent authority in the Confederacy has been laid before me, which is not without interest at this moment. It rates the wear and tear in all the Confederate armies from death and disabling wounds at between 70,000 and 80,000 men per annum, while the accession to those armies of boys who attain the fighting age is rated at from 35,000 to 40,000 per annum. The whole fighting population of the South at the commencement of this war was about 1,000,000, of whom less than 200,000 have perished or been disabled, while 70,000 young men have been added to the fighting population. It will be seen, then that to supply the Southern armies in the field there is a population of about 900,000 men, of whom not more than 400,000 are at this moment serving in the Confederate army and navy. There remain about half a million of men who have bought substitutes or are serving in civil offices, or who, for some cause or other, have obtained exemptions, or have skirted the conscription. Before next Spring arrives, over the whole of this large body of men the conscription will, if necessary, be rigorously enforced, without a moment's thought or apprehension of such riots as New York has recently witnessed, for in the Southern States, wives and mothers love their husband and sons much, but they prize their country's independence more. Again, after reorganizing for another weary winter, the two sections will find themselves face to face with each other, to resume their old struggle, marked by the same inability to attain definite results, and revolve in the same monotonous circle, until Manassas, Fredericksburg, Culpepper Court-House and Winchester become names familiar to the students of military history, as once were the cities of Belgium when the low countries were the cock-pit of Europe.

Deaths of Western Soldiers in Memphis Hospitals.

The following Western soldiers died at Memphis during the week ending the 20th inst.:

Washington Hospital.—D. Brandenburg, citizen; John Smith, 11th Ill., co. H.

Adams Hospital.—Wm. A. Palmer, 28th Conn., co. F; Asa West, serg't, 124th Ill., co. C.

Jackson Hospital.—W. Freeman, 29th Wis., co. A; Oliver Sutton, 46th Ill., co. I; P. D. Jones, 3d Ill., co. C; D. Tuttle, 95th Ill., co. F.

Union Hospital.—John W. Bridges, 6th Ill., co. C.

Jackson Hospital.—L. Paine, 29th Wis., co. C.

Adams Hospital.—Jas. Parrett, 128th Ill., co. F.

Webster Hospital.—F. Heinrich, 27th Wis., co. G.

Jefferson Hospital.—Chas. Crossley, 9th Ill. cavalry, co. K.

Union Hospital.—M. Horran, 120th Ill., co. I.

Adams Hospital.—Eli Campbell, 120th Ill., co. K.

Webster Hospital.—James Butler, engineer corps, co. A; James Dean, 8th Wis., co. H.

Jackson Hospital.—R. Powell, 3d Iowa, co. H; W. F. Woodruff, 20th Wis., co. H.

Union Hospital.—W. F. Jones, 49th Ind., Co. K.

Jackson Hospital.—Christian Barela, 20th Wis.; A. J. Bruner, 54th Ohio, co. H.

The following sick and wounded arrived on the steamers Madison and Groesbeck from Helena, and have been transferred to military hospitals of Memphis:

Francis F. Matherson, Corporal, L. Williams, 126th Ill.; Jacob Shaeck, 40th Iowa; Martin B. King, William Cox, 27th Iowa; Wm. W. Blankenship, 47th Ind.; John Winkle, H. Groves, Paris Cox, F. B. Roberts, Sergeant, 61st Ill.; A. M. Lee, Corporal D. Bugwell, J. H. Bradley, J. S. Abury, C. A. Casey, T. R. Casey, J. C. Collins, John H. Culley, S. F. Glenn, Wm. F. Foreman, J. Nolan, J. Lee, W. Walker, J. D. Davis, Corporal S. Dingard, John Molen, E. Spiker, Wm. Campbell, 126th Ill. infantry; A. Bearman, 13th Ill. volunteer cavalry; J. J. Johnson, 25th Ohio battery; L. Gaty, 1st Michigan infantry; A. Ortmoyer, S. W. Pettis, A. Garsmall, 27th Wisconsin; John G. Hunt, T. J. Johnston, Jacob Shearman, W. W. Webb, 40th Iowa; A. K. George, 1st Iowa volunteer cavalry; Dabney Crockett, Merrill's Horse; Sergt. J. W. Dawdy, Sergt. J. W. Herod, H. P. Cox, 126th Ill.; T. G. McLaughlin, 103th Illinois; Corporal Wm. A. McCullock, 8th Ill. vol. cav'y; Corp. R. Bullock, Wm. Beanthout, 10th Ill. vol. cav'y; Zebulon Morris, 1st Ill. volunteer cavalry; D. J. Vaunter, John Mahoney, Sergeant Jas. F. Morris, W. James Mahoney, Sergeant G. W. Rogers, Jacob Markle, Harold Cassum, 126 Illinois; Linsey Andrews, John H. Powerdink, Garret Decamp, John Drake, J. J. Sutherland, V. J. Smith, Jacob Nenter, Ezra Caya, Wm. H. Stagg, John Bricker, 27th Wisconsin; Christopher Peterson, Louis Colson, Jesse Hartshorn, Henry Thompson, G. W. Mack, T. J. Johnson, Wm. L. Sloan, Caleb Chase, A. N. Doyle, Sergeant William McLeod, Joseph Barker, William Hockridge, 3d Minnesota; Peter W. Howser, 106th Illinois; J. C. Semmic, 40th Iowa; D. A. Thompson, 126th Illinois; M. Laws, Merrill's Horse; F. Bunion 126th Ill.; A. Champlain, J. C. Barneson, M. Hosford 27th Wis.; Thos Edwards, 126th Ill.; Col. F. Bohm, Ghie Mooth, 17th Wis.; Alles A. Peter, Francis Hull, John Jarre, J. J. Wade, 40th Iowa; W. H. Tayer, 106th Ill.; Wm. C. Worth, W. J. Pressey, 79th Iowa; W. H. Cook, 61st Illinois; W. Goldsby, Thos. Greer, Jas. C. Hurse, 106th Ill.; Fred. Goedecke, 27th Wis.; Howard Coon, 40th Iowa; S. Aug. Bach, 27th Wis.; A. Adams, Gaines, S. O. Davis, 106th Ill.; Peter Kircher, 27th Wis.; L. A. Meacham, 106th Ill.; Nelson Gorkuline, John Reynolds, 40th Iowa; August Sample, Hemen Haeceson, Jas. T. McCormick, 27th Wis.; Deardorf Pleasant, D. H. Sargent, 40th Iowa; Alex. Woodcus, 106th Ill.; S. Johnson, B. Thompson, S. Halverson, Egbert G. Lee, Christopher Wolferson, 27th Wis.; J. Wallace, P. W. Parker, L. T. Evans, Howden Gillies, H. Horsman, Thorbourg, J. P. C. W. Brown, 40th Iowa; Jas. Morton, 106th Ill.; Jas. W. Powell, 40th Iowa; J. Nelson, Forster Alverson, J. G. Johnson, A. Dan Koder, 27th Wis.; G. B. Roberts, 106th Ill.; Lewis Picenuman, Charles Phillippi, Johnson Shipley, J. Birkenholz, 40th Iowa; Malon Northrop, Wm. P. Blackey, 40th Iowa; Busy Fred, B. Guckelberger, A. Naigor, 2d Wis. cav; Nathaniel Mosher, J. N. Morris, A. Fazeldick, Adolpo Meyers, Wm. Perry Jordan, S. B. Caino, Benjamin Lee, Wm. A. Mueller, 40th Iowa; C. D. Stans, 126th Ill.; Chas. Roth, 126th Ill.; Jas. Millard, 40th Iowa; T. G. Rose, 61st Ill.; Wm. F. Barbee, 40th Iowa; T. A. Marked, 106th Ill.; Fred Habec, 104th Iowa; Wm. Springborn, 2d Ill.; Pierre Adolph, Dutch battery, Ky.; Corporal John H. Vendike, Corporal Thos. Vendike, Thomas Wilson, Edw. Gresweire, 23d Iowa.

The Arsenal at Rock Island.

[From the Davenport Gazette, Sept. 2d.]

The erection of the United States Arsenal on Rock Island under the immediate superintendence of Major Kingsbury, U. S. A., commences this morning. Mr. William Channon, the well known carpenter and builder of this city, has been engaged as master mechanic, or foreman, by Major Kingsbury, and enters on his duties this morning. We need scarcely say that in this appointment Major K. has secured the services of a superior workman who fully understands the duties devolving upon him. Mr. Channon has a reputation not confined to this city. Two years ago he was called upon to erect one of the finest residences in Muscatine, and performed the work to the admiration of all concerned. He will see that the work done for Uncle Sam will bear scrutiny and wear.

The excavation and stone work will be done by Mr. John Heller, of this city, who has confessedly no superior in his line in this vicinity. Thus another long desired contribution to the prosperity of our young city is secured. The arsenal is at length a tangible verity. Its erection is sure; and ere many months its walls will resound with the hum of busy industry. Once fairly established, there is good reason to believe that this will be the arsenal of the Union; since facilities here afforded for the manufacture of firearms will excel those of any other part of the United States.

Jeff Davis and the Mexican Question.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1863.

It is rumored among politicians in Richmond that Robert M. T. Hunter will be sent to Mexico as the representative of the Southern Confederacy, in order to prepare the way for an offensive and defensive alliance between the Emperor of that country and the Government of Richmond. It is said that this gentleman has received instructions for the immediate recognition of the future Empire of Mexico, in return for which, it is hoped, his Majesty will be led to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Robert M. T. Hunter is now at Paris where he was sent nearly two months ago by his government, with a special mission to the Emperor of the French. The principal object of his visit there is, however, to act conjointly with Mr. Slidell in all matters appertaining to the Mexican question; to give his support to the action of France, Austria, England or Spain, having the defeat of the Monroe Doctrine for its end, and to promise the co-operation of the rebel Cabinet in all measures tending to counteract the policy of the Federal Government in the Mexican question.

Mr. Hunter will leave Europe and will accompany the Emperor of Mexico to his capital as soon as the candidate for that throne shall assume the government of his dominion.

They May as Well Give it Up.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

The vote of this State last year was—Union, 178,755; Democratic, 184,333. Democratic majority, 5,577. This was when the Democratic candidates ran on a war platform, and the soldiers were not allowed to vote. There are not fifty men in the State, now living, who voted the Union ticket then, who will not vote it this fall; while the number of War Democrats who have already expressed their determination to vote against Vallandigham, is fully equal to the entire Democratic majority of last year. Besides these, there are many thousand Democrats—we think from fifty to seventy-five—who will vote for Brough. Of the soldiers' vote, Vallandigham, at the highest extent, will not receive more than one-tenth, leaving, at least, 80,000 to add to the home majority. Thus, his defeat, in any contingency, is perfectly assured, and those who are now laboring in his cause, may as well withdraw from the field, and save themselves the labor and the expense of a further contest.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, 20 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

$10,000 TO $20,000 to Lend for three years. Mortgage for 8vo, at a low rate of interest. Apply at 127 Clark street, up stairs. J. G. HAMILTON.

$60,000 TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Improved Farms, Within 150 Miles of Chicago. Apply at 118 Randolph street, or address D. K. PEARSONS, Box 697.

I HAVE AND WILL ALWAYS keep for sale a Good Assortment of Flowers, Of my own manufacture, together with a goodly assortment of Leaves of every description and quality. MRS. BUCKLEY. 65 West Van Buren street, Chicago.

FOR THE FALL TRADE. BUSINESS CARDS Got up on Bristol or Enamelled Board, at a few hours' notice, at the TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

TO INVALIDS. GALE BROTHERS' WILD GRAPE WINE Is highly recommended by Physicians for its Purity and excellent Tonic Properties. MANUFACTURED BY GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 22 RANDOLPH STREET.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Regular Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, On MONDAY, November 2d. There will be a preliminary course in October. For further information or circular, address CHAS. A. POPE, Dean.

NOTICE.—The Chicago Distillery Company having this day re-organized, from and after this date no parties are authorized to incur any debts or liabilities for said Company except the President, Secretary or Treasurer. A. B. CASTLE, Secretary. L. C. ELLSWORTH, Treasurer. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1863.

MRS. BUCKLEY, Manufacturer of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, No. 65 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, September 1st, 1863. JOHN DUFFY, Jr., Became a member of our firm this day. T. M. DUFFY & CO.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. The ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation and sure to correct all irregularities. Painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, disturbed sleep, which arises from interruption of nature. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS Are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females. Full and explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box. Price one dollar. Sold by all Druggists. HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 81 Cedar street, New York City.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, Relieves wind colic, Regulates the bowels, And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND Extract Benne Plant. The great fame which this medicine has acquired both here and throughout the Army of the West, as a remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all relaxed conditions of the bowels. Will be found the Chief Depot of Supply for the Army of the Cumberland. J. & C. MAGUIRE, Chemists and Druggists, Southwest corner of Second and Olive street, and sold by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

NEW BOOK FOR Choirs, Schools, and Singers AT HOME. The Harp of Judah: A Collection of Sacred and Secular Music for Choirs, Schools, Musical Conventions, Societies, and the Home Circle; Religious Worship, Choir and School Practice. By L. O. EMERSON, Author of the "GOLDEN WREATH," "SABBATH HARMONY," Etc. The great favor with which Mr. Emerson's works have been received has induced the publication of this book. Price 75 per dozen. Single copies $1. Specimen pages sent free. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Publishers, Boston.

"MOTHER WOULD COMFORT ME!" By CHARLES CARROLL SAWYER. Wounded and sorrowful, far from my home, Sick, among strangers, uncared for, unknown; Even the birds that used sweetly to sing, Are silent and swiftly have taken the wing; No one but Mother can cheer me to-day, No one for me could so fervently pray; None to console me, no kind friend is near— Mother would comfort me if she were here. "MOTHER WOULD COMFORT ME." The most plaintive and touching song yet written. Words and music by CHARLES CARROLL SAWYER. SAWYER & THOMPSON, Publishers, Brooklyn, New York.

I Dreamed My Boy Was Home Again, A beautiful new song and chorus. Words and Music by CHAS. CARROLL SAWYER. Lonely, weary, broken hearted, As I laid me down to sleep, Thinking of the day we parted, When you left me but to weep; Soon I dreamed that peaceful angels Hovered o'er the battle plain, Singing songs of joy and gladness— And my boy was home again. Everybody should have this touching song. Published by Sawyer & Thompson, 59 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at all the Music Stores.

SEWING MACHINES.—Ladies who would like to do their own Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, very much narrower and very neater than can be done on any other, will look at the "TWISTED LOOP STITCH" Wilcox & Gibb's Sewing Machine. While it runs nearly twice as fast, it works more easily and with much less noise than any other. It is IMPOSSIBLE TO SET THE NEEDLE, and NEVER BREAKS. Call and see it at L. CORNELL & CO'S, 133 LAKE STREET. TAILORS, MANUFACTURERS, SHIRT, HOOP SKIRT, DRESS, CORSET AND VEST MAKERS, GAITER FITTERS AND SHOE BINDERS will consult their HIGHEST BUSINESS INTERESTS By examining the "EMPIRE LOCK STITCH" SEWING MACHINE, at L. CORNELL & CO'S, 133 LAKE STREET. ALL who prefer the "Double Lock," or Grover & Baker Stitch, to any of the above work, will do well to visit the "WASHINGTON" at Cornell & Co's, 133 Lake street.

TO PORK AND BEEF PACKERS, and others. WILSON'S Patent Steam Rendering Tank, Superior to every other process for all sorts of Grease, Lard, Tallow, etc., as evidenced by the use of over THREE HUNDRED TANKS, By the various establishments of the country. Testimonials from almost every packer in CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, QUINCY, KEOKUK, &c. S. ROBERT, 17½ West 3d st., Cincinnati, O.

BY E. & W. MORGAN Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES, MULES AND BROOD MARES At St. Louis, Mo., Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, August 31, at 9 o'clock, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK YARD Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets. Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES. The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of. Terms—U. S. TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Wharton, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm heretofore existing under the name of Jones, Perdue & Small, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. I. N. PERDUE retiring from the concern. The business will be continued in all its branches by the remaining partners, under the firm of JONES & SMALL. Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1863.

JONES & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, Blank Book Manufacturers, AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS. 122 Lake Street, Chicago. J. M. W. JONES. JOHN E. SMALL.

REMOVAL.—John P. Campbell, EXCHANGE AND MONEY BROKER, Has removed his office to 52 South Clark street, one door North of his old stand.

BROOM CORN.—We are giving our special attention to the Purchase and Sale of Broom Corn. RAPPLEY & TUTTLE, Commission Merchants, 16 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

LARGE PREMIUMS FOR TROTTING will be awarded by the La Salle County Agricultural Society, At their Fair at Ottawa, Ill., The 9th, 10th and 11th of September. 1st Day, $600. 2nd Day, $175. 3d Day, $250. 3d Day $75 for Ladies Equestrianship. JOHN STOUT, Sec'y.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office in Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1863. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison Street, between State and Dearborn. BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. TWO EXCELLENT PIECES. FRIDAY, Sept. 4th, Tom Taylor's great drama of THE JEW OF FRANKFORT, OR, PAYABLE ON DEMAND. Reuben Goldsched .... Lina .... Grand Dance .... To conclude with the beautiful drama, ONE TOUCH OF NATURE. Wm. Penholder .... Miss Constance Belmore .... Saturday Afternoon, GRAND MATINEE. Admission to Matinee 25 cents.

GRAND CONCERT AT THE NIEMEIER HOUSE, 324 and 326 South Canal street, between Madison and Mitchell streets. ON SATURDAY EVENING, September, will be presented the two highly favorite pieces, Mlle L'UIZA and CAPITAINE. The performance to commence with a magnificent scenery and Music by the Band. Songs and Dances, and a variety of changes. Admission Free.

THE FIRST GRAND ANNUAL BALL OF THE Bricklayers and Masons Benevolent Association OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, WILL BE HELD AT THE FENIAN HALL, Corner of Randolph and Wells streets, on Monday Evening, September 7, 1863. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—Thomas McInerney, William Brickwood, Keating, P. W. Pennington. RECEPTION COMMITTEE—John Dumpsey, William D. Egan. No pains or expense will be spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable as could be wished. Tickets admitting gentleman and ladies, $1. Music for the night of the Ball. Band—P. FitzGerald, Caller. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. SPECIAL NOTICE. A NEW FEATURE. SATURDAY MATINEES For Families, Schools and Excursionists. In compliance with numerous requests, the Management announces a SERIES OF MATINEES every Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. The price of admission to the Matinee will be 25 cents to all parts of the Theatre, and a liberal discount will be made to Schools.

GRAND MATINEE AT McVICKER'S THEATRE. THE SEVEN SISTERS. The most successful Extravaganza ever produced in America, will be presented on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 22, commencing at 2 o'clock.

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. JOHN C. MELLEN, General Manager. JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements. Museum open Day and Evening. From 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. A NEW FEATURE. Introduction of a beautiful AQUARIA With a variety of LIVING FISHES! LIVING FISHES! 50,000 CURIOSITIES! Gallery of Paintings, Cosmoramas, Microscope, Beautiful Stereoscopes. THE GREAT ZEUGLODON NINETY-SIX FEET LONG. Relics, Indian and Oriental Wonders of every description, to be seen AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY AND EVENING.

Excursions.

THREE EXCURSIONS TO THE EAST AT VERY LOW RATES. No. 1—Chicago to Detroit and return. No. 2—Chicago to Suspension Bridge or Falls and return. No. 3—Chicago to Boston and return. Tickets for excursions Nos. 1 and 2 are good to return before Oct. 1st. Tickets for excursion No. 3 are good to return before Oct. 15. Tickets at these rates can be purchased from the 10th of September ONLY at the Grand Trunk Railway Office, 56 Dearborn Street, Chicago. J. A. WHITMAN, Gen'l West'n Ag't.

GRAND EXCURSION VIA Vermont Central AND GRAND TRUNK LINES. Chicago to Boston and return, $25.50. Tickets good to leave or return from Aug 15 to Oct 15. Boston and Vermont Central Railroad. Detroit, Grand Trunk Railway from Sarnia to Ogdensburg, and thence via Vermont Central and Connecting lines. S. F. HUBBARD, Western Agent. CHAS. W. BLANCHARD, Western Agent. L. MILLIS, Gen. Agt.

Auction Sales.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION. By S. NICKERSON, 34 Lake street, corner Wabash. On FRIDAY, Sept. 4th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold Underskirts and Pants, Wool Socks, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. ALSO—General stock of Dry Goods, and at Furnished Goods. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE Auction Sales OF BOOTS & SHOES BY Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, At 10 A. M. prompt. We shall offer our large and well selected stock on the above days to the highest bidder, and at PRIVATE SALE Throughout the week. We guarantee our stock LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 45 and 47 Dearborn street, HOLD REGULAR SALES Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c. Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Dearborn street, commencing each day at 9½ o'clock. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M. PROMPT. And at private sale throughout the week. By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Aug. 1863. I will sell to the highest bidders for cash, the following Steamboats, wrecked in the Cumberland river. Sealed bids will be received at this office until o'clock M. MONDAY, Sept. 14th, 1863. By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PORTABLE ENGINE, second hand, twelve horse power, in perfect running order. Also, Wood's Improved Portable Engines of all sizes on hand and for sale.

BILL HEADS neatly printed on the best paper, at TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Special Notices.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office on Randolph street, Chicago, up stairs, for the cure of all maladies of long standing. Patients at a distance can consult the Doctor with every confidence. Advice gratis. Female Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar per box. P. O. Box 2390, Chicago.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT has permanently located himself at 88 Randolph street, Chicago. Consultations invariable.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

IT IS QUITE A COMMON thing, preying upon old and young, and which is travelled through the South and West, or who have sought the peculiar bitters. Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of Dr. BOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been approved and adopted by the United States Government. Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive attention. Send for Pamphlets. P. O. Box 2085.

DRS. HUNTER AND VON BADEN treat all Chronic Diseases, such as Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, Lost Manhood, and all complaints of women. OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMORS, WENS, PILES AND FISTULA cured without cutting with the knife. Office 22 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE TURNED HEAD!—The title of one of Dr. Warren's stories is realized by all who use CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. Which in five minutes changes WHITE TO BLACK, Red to rich brown, without drying up the juices of the hair. It is the only safe hair dye in the world. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, $1.50, and $3 per box, according to size.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, CORNER OF RANDOLPH AND DEARBORN STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES LEWIS, M. D., SURGEON, OCULIST, AND AURIST, Sole proprietor of the above Infirmary.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without Injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

MEDICAL CARD.—Mary H. Thompson, M. D., a graduate of the New England Female Medical College, at Boston, respectfully announces to the ladies of Chicago that, having practiced a year in the New York Infirmary for the disease of women and children, she offers her professional services to the people of Chicago and vicinity. Office 33 State street. MARY H. THOMPSON, M. D.

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VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 Wall St., New York, WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS as issued by Government, at par and interest. Checks on City Banks received in payment. Interest on BONDS to commence on day of deposit. Constantly on hand, for sale at market rates: 6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds of 1881. Certificates of Indebtedness—Interest payable in currency. Certificates of Indebtedness—Interest payable in currency. Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes. Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected or received in Payment of any of the above. VERMILYE & CO.

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DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known to the Profession has his office at Dunlop street, Chicago, up stairs for the treatment of chronic diseases, and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs, the result of long standing. 3 hour consultation free. Office hours of blood disorders very favorable to the poor. Send stamp for circular. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. P.O. Box 926, Chicago, Ill. [Dec 1-1y

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New York) Office and residence at the treatment of all diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, a permanently located Medical Office at 49 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical profession, and the almost entire press of the United States. Thousands of unfortunates know Dr. JAMES, who for the last 20 years, would be doing a miserable endeavor to speculate upon Dr. James and say that he left the Lakes to the Gulf, in the result of years of study and observation.

Dr. James cures as no Mercury, Iodine, Poisons, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, Rheumatism, and a positive cure.

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HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin beauty of ravishing beauty, removing the mantle purity of youth, and the immaculate purity of infancy to the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, clear and transparent. There is no chemical material in it to injure the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. And every gentleman.

DEMAS S. HARNES & CO.,
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IT IS QUITE A COMMON thing for people who call on and young, and others to say to the writer, privately upon the subject of their ailments, "I would like to consult you professionally, but I have been through my particular branch of the business in all the principal cities of the country, and there is no use; I have tried everything known to the profession, and every effort will be useless." Now, we do not claim to be infallible, but we do claim that in all cases of chronic diseases of the sexual organs, in many other cities, Dr. Hunter has had a longer experience than any other physician in the world. Therefore, if you cannot consult him personally, you had better write to the city, and enjoy a few days' visiting with him. The price of consultation is the same, viz., $5. Five dollars, and you will receive a letter that you will be amply repaid for. Dr. Hunter's office is at the Tremont House, and is easily found.

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THE SEVEN SISTERS
The most successful Extravaganza ever produced in America, will be presented for the FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

CHICAGO MUSEUM,
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn.
JOHN D. MILLER, General Manager.
JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements.
Museum open Day and Evening.
From 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents ..... Children, half price.
A NEW FEATURE
Introduction of a beautiful
AQUARIA
With a variety of
LIVING FISHES!
Gallery of Paintings, Curiosities, Mineralogy.
THE GREAT ZEUGLODON
NINETY-SIX FEET LONG.
Relics, Indian and Oriental Wonders of the World.
Lectures Afternoon and Evening, AT ALL HOURS DAY AND EVENING.

Excursions.

THREE
EXCURSIONS TO THE EAST
AT VERY LOW RATES.
No. 1—Chicago to Detroit and return. Fare only $5.
No. 2—Chicago to Niagara Falls and return. Fare only $10.
No. 3—Chicago to Boston and return. Fare only $20.
Tickets for excursion No. 3 are good to return by any route.
Tickets at these rates can be purchased from the Agents of the Company at the
Grand Trunk Railway Office
56 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
[y1-bb2 J. A. WHITMAN, Gen'l Ag't.

GRAND EXCURSION VIA
Vermont Central
AND GRAND TRUNK LINE
Chicago to Boston and return, $25.50. The best and only route to leave Chicago and arrive in Boston in 48 hours. Through Tickets via Grand Trunk Railway or Detroit to Canada, Montreal, Portland, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Troy, Rutland, Montpelier, Burlington, Ogdensburg, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Quebec, New York and Boston, as cheap as by any other route. Baggage checked through. Time as quick as by any other route. Sleeping cars on all night trains. Passengers for Boston and New York can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Boston at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Montreal can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Montreal at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Portland can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Portland at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Albany can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Albany at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Rutland can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Rutland at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Ogdensburg can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Ogdensburg at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Rochester can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Rochester at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Buffalo can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Buffalo at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Niagara Falls can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Niagara Falls at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Suspension Bridge can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Suspension Bridge at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Detroit can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Detroit at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Toronto can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Toronto at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Hamilton can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Hamilton at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Kingston can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Kingston at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Ottawa can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Ottawa at 9 A.M. the second morning. Passengers for Quebec can leave Chicago at 9 A.M. and arrive in Quebec at 9 A.M. the second morning.

Auction Sales

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.
By S. WINSLOW, 154 Lake street.
ON FRIDAY, Sept. 5th, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Auction Store, 154 Lake street, will be sold 75 cases Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, &c., &c., consisting in part of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip, Grain and Split Brogans; Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Boots; Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Balmorals; Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Congress Gaiters; Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Oxford Ties; Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Slippers; Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Boots; Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Balmorals; Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Congress Gaiters; Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Oxford Ties; Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged

Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4 1868.

THE CITY.